The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5019. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Yesterday Afternoon by Ocean Telegraph.

THE UPRISING IN ITALY.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Blow Up the Barracks in Rome.

GARIBALDI NEARING THE PAPAL FRONTIFR.

Cordial Reception of the Emperor of Austria in France.

ITALY AND ROME.

Attempt to Blow Up the Barracks in the Eternal City—Failure of the Endeavor—Reported Victories of the Papal Forces--Garibaldi Nearing the Roman Frontier.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25—Noon.

Late dispatches from Rome state that the Party of Action in that city, who have hitherto been very quiet, attempted an insurrection on Tuesday last. A mine was placed under the barracks of the Papal Zouaves, which at a given signal was fired.

The attempt was a decided failure. Not a single life was lost. Many persons, however, were injured and the buildings were badly shattered. The general outbreak which the firing of the mine was to signalize was quickly repressed, and the city soon became quiet.

Additional advices received acknowledge that Garibaldians have not all retired from the territory of the Church; but represent that the Pontifical troops have recently had encounters with the remnants of the insurgent bands, in which they have been uniformly successful.

Gen. GARIBALDI has again been heard from. Without regarding the prohibition of the Italian authorities, he left Feligno, and pushed on toward the south. At last accounts he had arrived at Rieti, a town in the southern district of Umbria, not far from the Papal frontier, and within 42 miles of the City of Rome.

Gen. NINO BIXIO has accepted a position in the new Cabinet as Minister of Marine.

FRANCE.

Cordial Reception of the Emperor of Austria—Popular Sympathy for the Brother of the late Archduke Maximilian.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 25.

The reception of the Emperor of Austria in Paris has been most cordial and gratifying. His visit is popular with the Parisians, and whenever he appears in public he meets with enthusiastic manifestations of welcome from the people. A profound feeling of sympathy for the brother of the unfortunate MAXIMILIAN heightens the respect and esteem with which the Emperor is regarded by all classes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Alarm Not Subsiding—A Recent Outrage Not Perpetrated by the Suspected Parties.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25.

About two weeks ago a Mr. O'DONNEL was shot in this city under circumstances which led to the belief that the outrage was perpetrated by Fenians. The Police succeeded in tracing the crime to a person named MUGRIDGE, who, when examined, acknowledged his guilt, and was found to have no connection with any Fenian organization.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25—Noon.

Consols for money 94⅜.
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.............. 69½
Illinois Central Railway Shares.............. 78½
Erie Railway Shares.............. 45¾

FRANKFORT, Friday, Oct. 25—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 74⅜.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25—2 P. M.

Consols for money.............. 94 7-16
United States Five-twenty Bonds.............. 69½
Illinois Central Railway Shares.............. 79
Erie Railway Shares.............. 45¾

FRANKFORT, Friday, Oct. 25—2 P. M.

United States Five-Twenties, for the issue of 1862, 74⅜.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 25—Noon.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular, published late last evening, has the following remarks on the Cotton market:

The total sales of Cotton for the week ending with this evening have reached 116,000 bales, including 26,000 bales for export, and 12,000 bales for speculation.

The market has been generally active and firm, and an advance of ⅛d. ⅌ lb. has been established on all American descriptions.

The following are the authorized quotations:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Middling Uplands	8⅜d.	8⅛d.
Middling Orleans	9d.	8⅝d.

According to the best estimates the total stock of Cotton in port and on shipboard at present is 678,000 bales, of which 65,000 bales are American.

The market to-day opens firm at the closing figures of last night, and with a prospect of the sales to-day reaching 15,000 bales.

The advices from Manchester of the state of trade continue favorable.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 8s. 6d. ⅌ cental for Mixed Western; Wheat 16s. ⅌ cental for White California, and 14s. for Red Western; Barley nominal at 5s. 6d. ⅌ 60 lbs. for American; Oats 3s. 10d. ⅌ 45 lbs. for American; Peas 51s. ⅌ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef 115s. ⅌ 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess; Pork 71s. ⅌ 200 lbs. for Prime City Mess; Bacon 45s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Middles; Lard 58s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.; American; Cheese 52s. ⅌ cwt. for Middling American.

PRODUCE—Resin, 9s. per cwt. for Common and 12s. for Medium; Tallow 44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for American; Spirits Turpentine, 27s. ⅌ cwt.; Petroleum—Spirits 1s. 6d. ⅌ gallon, and Standard White 1s. 5d.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 26s.; Calcutta Linseed 68s. 6d. ⅌ Imperial quarter; Linseed Cakes £11 ⅌ ton; Linseed Oil £40 10s. ⅌ ton.; Whale Oil £40 ⅌ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil £115 ⅌ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 25—2 P. M.

The COTTON market is buoyant, and the sales to day will reach 20,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.

Breadstuffs are firm; Corn has advanced to 49s. 3d.; White California Wheat to 16d. 3d.; Red Western Wheat to 14s. 3d., and Peas to 52s.; Barley and Oats are without change.

Provisions are unchanged.

In the Produce market tallow has advanced to 44s. 9d. No other changes have taken place.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25—2 P. M.

Our markets remain the same as at noon.

ANTWERP, Friday, Oct. 25—2 P. M.

Petroleum, 51½ francs for Standard White.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Oct. 25—Noon.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left New York on the 16th of October, arrived at this port to-day. After landing the London mails and passengers the *Scotia* proceeded to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Friday, Oct. 25—2 P. M.

The Anchor Line steamship *Hibernia*, Capt. MUNROE, from New-York, Oct. 12, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Oct. 25—2 P. M.

The steamship *Erin*, Capt. HALL, from New-York on the 12th inst., arrived here this forenoon *en route* to Liverpool.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25—Noon.

The ship *Hudson*, Capt. PRATT, bound from London for New-York, before reported as having gone ashore in the Thames, has been got off. She will return and discharge her cargo. The extent of the damage to her cannot as yet be ascertained.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 25.

A vessel which recently arrived here reports having spoken the bark *Home*, last from Quebec. The latter experienced heavy weather, lost deck load and sustained other damage.

BY STEAMSHIP TO OCT. 13.

The Cunard mail steamship *China*, from Liverpool Oct. 12 and Queenstown Oct. 13, arrived at Boston yesterday. Her mails reached this City at an early hour this morning, with news later by one day than that received by the *Ville de Paris*.

The dispatches from Italy were still extremely contradictory and scarcely more explicit than the Cable telegrams sent to New-York. The columns of the French, English and Italian newspapers were filled with speculations unnumbered as to the course the Emperor NAPOLEON and King VICTOR EMMANUEL most probably intended to take, but nothing definite was known.

A dispatch from Vienna, dated Oct. 11, gives an extract from the *Presse* relative to the Eastern question. The journal alluded to says that according to intelligence of the same tenor from several quarters, negotiations are being carried on to bring about an understanding between France, Austria, England and Prussia, with the view of morally restraining Russia from solving the Eastern question in a one-sided manner, and also with the object of effecting a harmonious solution of European questions generally. The proposed journey of Baron VON BEUST to London is said to be connected with these endeavors.

The Emperor of Austria has sent a letter to Baron VON BEUST with reference to the recent address of the Austrian prelates in favor of the maintenance of the present Papal Concordat. In this letter His Majesty lays down the principle that the address will be reserved for due constitutional treatment at the hands of the Ministers, and the Emperor's final decision on the subject is postponed until his return, which will take place probably the day after to-morrow.

A dispatch from Madrid, dated Oct. 10, says: "To-day being the Queen's birthday, a decree has been issued according a considerable commutation of the sentences passed upon ordinary criminals, and nominating Gen. PEZUELA to the dignity of Captain-General. Numerous promotions and rewards are granted to the army for its conduct during the recent insurrection."

It is stated that the Turkish Government has conceded to a company of English, French and Belgian capitalists the right of constructing a series of railways from Constantinople to Belgrade, from the port of Enos to Uskup, and from Salonica to Sophia, all of which are to be commenced immediately, and will extend to a distance of more than 1,600 kilometres. The ground is given gratuitously by the Government.

News from Tunis has reached Paris announcing that one of the brothers of the Bey, Prince SIDI EL ADEL BEY, had put himself at the head of the malcontents, against whom the Bey had dispatched some troops, and that the Prince had been arrested by Prince SIDI-ALI without bloodshed. A few detachments of soldiers were sufficient to effect the arrest, which is said to put an end to the revolt of the mountaineers.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

General Disquietude—The Proposed Extra Session of Parliament—Admiral Farragut—The Fenian Alarm—The Irish Church Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1867.

"The whole world," says a leading London journal, "seems now to be in a state of disquietude. Whether we turn our faces east, west, north or south, we see Governments and populations in a slow ferment of uncertainty and dread." The Chamber of Commerce of Rouen, in France, in view of the crisis which has struck down some of the great financial institutions, and the paralysis of manufactures in that country, has written to the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, asking for an explanation of the causes of the pervading panic. This letter is dated Sept. 18. Taking time to consider, the Liverpool Chamber replied on the 10th inst., that as far as it could see, the trouble was caused by the American war and the cotton famine, the high duties levied in America on imports, the continued disorganization of industry in the Southern States, the unsettled state of Europe, military preparations and apprehension of war. In England, also, there have been rash speculations and consequent heavy failures. Destruction of property, disorganization of industry, interruption of production and trade, and a dread of similar or greater disturbances, may be reasons enough for the depression of trade in Europe. The one reason, however, is want of confidence in the future. This gorges the banks with unused capital, and makes it impossible to sell stock in the most promising speculations.

Nothing pays better in London, I believe, than the underground railway, yet an important extension of that work through Kensington, Brompton, Belgravia and Pimlico languishes half completed for want of money. The bankruptcy of Sir MORTON PETO is a scare crow to railway enterprise. One claim against his firm amounts to $80,000,000. That is what may be called a sublime failure—but its magnitude does not make people more anxious to buy stock in railways.

PARLIAMENT.

The extra session of Parliament before Christmas is intended merely to authorize and provide for the war with Abyssinia. Gen. CUST woke up yesterday and wrote to the *Times* his apprehension that the invasion might prove a disaster to the British arms from the lack of a supporting column. Nearly every British invasion for 130 years, he says, whatever its success at the beginning, has failed at last for the want of such a provision. A British army lands in an enemy's country, fights a battle, gains a victory; the enemy falls back, the army is not strong enough to advance, time is wasted, diseases break out, and the victorious troops are finally compelled to beat an inglorious retreat. Gen. CUST is not alone in his apprehensions of evil. There is a general dread of some disastrous blunder, and a strange lack of confidence in the power of the Government to conduct a military expedition with ordinary discretion. It is "a leap in the dark." Nothing can be gained but some possible recovery of prestige among barbarians and the probable rescue of a few prisoners, while it is possible that the prisoners may be killed, the lives of thousands more needlessly sacrificed and the reputation of England be in no way improved. When formerly Englishmen were taken captives on the North and Western coasts of Africa, they were redeemed with money. I believe the cash paid for mules would have brought every prisoner out of King THEADORE's dominions.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

"Flag-Admiral FARRAGUT, the chief of the United States Navy, who is paying a visit to this country as the guest of the nation," has been to London, and made an official visit, in company with the chief officers of the Admiralty, to the Royal Dockyard and Arsenal at Woolwich. The Admirals, English and American, naval contractor, &c., on their arrival, were saluted by the flag-ship with nineteen broadsides, and inspected all the departments of this extensive establishment. The American flag-ship *Franklin*, which has been lying at Gravesend with her tender, has left for Portsmouth. The reason for her departure is said to be that she was losing too many of her crew by desertion. She took two or three hundred in the Baltic ports. Here it was worse. All leaves were stopped, and a steam-tender cruised round and round here all night, but in spite of the utmost watchfulness the sailors would drop overboard and swim ashore, where, it may be presumed, they were treated as hospitably as their Admiral. It is probable that most of these deserters are English sailors, who could not resist the temptation of once more treading their native soil. Admiral FARRAGUT has visited the Prince DE JOINVILLE, and after a short stay at Portsmouth, will sail for the Mediterranean.

THE FENIAN ALARM.

The Fenian alarm in England has somewhat subsided. The threats that English mobs would deal in their rough fashion with Irish residents in England have only called out counter threats—not only from Irishmen, but from English-born and loyal men of Irish blood—this Irish blood being considerably thicker than water. The *Pall-Mall Gazette* protests against these panic threats. It says:

"An Irish-American, freed from the restraints of his religion and hardened by his familiarity with the life of his adopted country, is not to be called a savage. He is a shrewd, reckless, unscrupulous enemy, determined to do all he can to injure this country at the risk of his own and other people's lives, but singularly unlikely, as it seems to us, to worship anything whatever, and especially to worship the wonderful force of the English nation, as shown in the exploit of hanging a few Fenians a few weeks before the expected time."

The *Register*, a London Catholic Weekly, calls upon Government to suppress the disloyal Anglo-Irish journals. "When journalists write against order, and in favor of rebellion" it says, "They ought to be destroyed like mad dogs." That depends upon who the rebels are and where the rebellion. If Fenians, and in England or Ireland, of course no one could say a word against it. But, in Greece or Italy it is another matter. It is scarcely a week since one of the largest halls in London rang with the cheers given by the Reform League for GARIBALDI and the assassin ORSINI.

After all, as Cardinal ANTONELLI is reported to have said to the Bishops at Rome, "you see Fenianism is worth something." It is bringing the Irish question to a speedy settlement. The best definition of that question ever given was in a speech of Mr. DISRAELI. He said: "They have a starving population, an absentee aristocracy and an alien church; and that is the Irish question. What would honorable gentlemen say if they were reading of a country in that position? They would say at once the remedy is revolution." And so they would, if it were any country but one under their own Government.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Lord STANLEY has made a movement toward the settlement of the religious question in Ireland. He wrote to Cardinal ANTONELLI to inquire whether the Pope would consent to the Catholic hierarchy and clergy in Ireland receiving a share of the Church endowments. The Pope referred the question to the Irish Bishops. They have met and decided that they can receive no such share. They propose that each denomination in Ireland be left to the voluntary support of the congregations, and the Church revenues be used for education and charity. The Catholic clergy do not intend to become in any way the stipendiaries of the Government. But there is a stronger reason. The whole Church property in Ireland was once Catholic. By accepting a share of it now they would consent to the alienation of the remainder. They wish the whole matter of the Anglican Establishment in Ireland to be decided upon its own merits, and have no idea of giving it their sanction, and bolstering it up by consenting to share the revenues, which they believe, no doubt, belong to them in their entirety. So the "alien Church" cannot be saved that way. The English reformers are ready to throw it over; but English Churchmen look upon it as an outwork of their own defences, and will fight for it accordingly. If it were a question of Canada or Australia, they would not support it a moment.

MONADNOCK.

ADVICES BY CUBAN CABLE.

HAYTI.

The Rebellion Against the Authority of Salnave Ended.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 25.

An arrival from the Island of Hayti brings the intelligence that the rebellion against the authority of Gen. SALNAVE has ended.

The Haytien army assaulted the stronghold of the rebels near the frontier of St. Domingo on the 10th, and the next day carried the place with the bayonet. The revolutionists fled into St. Domingo.

The Haytien Government had since issued a proclamation suspending the state of siege.

HONDURAS.

Advices from Belize by the Cuban Cable—Removal of Gov. Austin.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 25.

Advices have been received from Belize to the 20th inst.

Gov. AUSTIN had been removed on account of the alleged partiality he had shown to emigrants from the Southern States in giving them Crown lands. All the grants made by him have been annulled by the British Government, and JAMES LANGDON, Esq., has been appointed his successor as Governor of Honduras.

HAVANA.

Marine News.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 25.

The schooner *Village Belle*, from Antigua for New-Orleans, with a cargo of fruit, foundered at sea, and her boats arrived at Sisal.

Steamship *Marsella*, from Vera Cruz the 20th inst., arrived here to-day.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 25.

SUGAR—Dutch Standard is quoted at 8¼@8¾ reals ⅌ arrobe for Nos. 10 to 12, and 9@10¾ reals for Nos. 15 to 20.

MOLASSES—Muscovado, 5 reals; Clayed, 6 reals.

Lard 16.50 ⅌ cwt. in tierces and 19.50 in 25 lb. tins.

Tallow 13@14.

Bacon 14@15.

Hams 24 for sugar cured and 20 for ordinary.

BEESWAX—Brown, 7¾; White, 10¾.

Honey 4 ⅌ cwt.

Hoops, $50.

Flour, $13 50@$14 for Spanish and American.

Shooks, 2.25@2.50 in hhds.

Freights, $1 ⅌ box and $4 25 ⅌ hhd., in currency.

Exchange on London, 15 prem.; on Paris, 2½ prem.; United States, currency, 26@27½ discount.

Gold, 6½ premium.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Commercial Bank Troubles at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Canada, Friday, Oct. 25.

The official statement of the negotiations between the Commercial and other banks is published to-day. It tends to throw the blame of non-settlement of the difficulty on the Western banks, whose Presidents would not agree to the terms acquiesced in by their representatives here. Commercial bills range from ten to twenty per cent. discount; but few are offering.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Approaching Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Oct. 25.

The whites are taking more interest in the approaching election, since the result of the election in Virginia has been made known. Five days more are allowed for registration.

YELLOW FEVER.

Ravages of the Disease in Southern Cities.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Oct. 25.

There were five interments from yellow fever this afternoon.

MEXICO.

ADVICES VIA HAVANA BY THE CUBAN CABLE.

Election of Juarez to the Presidency of the Republic--Lerdo de Tejada Elected President of the Supreme Court -- Miscellaneous Intelligence from all Parts of the Country.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 25.

Advices to the 19th inst. have been received here from Mexico.

Don BENITO JUAREZ has been elected President of the Republic beyond a doubt, and LERDO DE TEJADA is certainly elected President of the Supreme Court.

Mr. EMILE LACHER, of New-Orleans, has obtained from the Mexican Government a grant of the exclusive right to the use of the Tehuantepec route for the purpose of opening a line of transportation from Minatitlan by steamer to the head of navigation on the Coatzacoalcos River, and thence by rail to Ventosa or some other point on the Pacific coast. The New-York Company, which was also seeking to obtain the control of the route, did not succeed in effecting their object.

The political prisoners remaining in the hands of the Government have been disposed of as follows: Fifty-two have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, which are in most cases quite brief, and two hundred have been released.

Gen. TREVINO had been hurriedly dispatched to the Texan frontier.

The American Minister. Mr. PLUMB, had an audience, with President JUAREZ, at which he presented his credentials, and was received as the accredited Ambassador of the United States.

The condition and whereabouts of Gen. MARQUEZ and other noted Imperialists whom the Government officers are pursuing, is unknown.

Gens. GONZALES, ORTEAGA and PATONI have been put upon their trial, but refuse to answer the official questions on the ground that they do not recognize the legality of the existing Government.

The insecurity of traveling in Mexico was increasing. The best men in the rural police force have been discharged.

LEON GUZMAN, who had been arraigned for trial for treason, was pardoned by the Government, and has since been elected to the new Mexican Congress.

TENACIO OGUILAR and GARSEA GARCIA had been sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Monterey.

ADVICES BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the Steamship Virginia—$53,820 in Treasure.

The steamship *Virginia*, from Sisal and Vera Cruz, arrived at this port yesterday. Purser W. C. JACOBUS will please accept our thanks for favors.

The *Virginia* has the subjoined

SPECIE LIST.

Rivera, Cardoza & Co.	$2,400	Fischer & Keller	$3,000
Hargous & Co.	26,850	Ramon Palanca	600
F. Probst & Co.	6,792	M. Echeverria & Co.	1,232
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	8,000	F. Victor & Duhwits	2,000
Marcial & Co.	4,346	Lanman & Kemp	1,000

Affairs at the National Capital—The Elections—Exodus of Residents—Gen. Marquez—Napoleon and Maximilian—Secretary Seward's Purchases.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1867.

The papers of last evening announced the fact that an *extraordinario* would leave to-day at 12 M. with mails for the American steamer *Virginia*, whose arrival was telegraphed yesterday morning.

THE SITUATION.

There is no news of any interest whatever. Everything is set aside for the elections, which will occur to-morrow, (Sunday,) and Monday, and Tuesday next. All of us are in a state of great suspense as to their results. JUAREZ and his friends are perfectly confident, while those of DIAZ and the ultra Republican element are both confident and reliant. There is a general feeling of anxiety on all sides as to the future political state of the country, and grave apprehensions are entertained by men of every political shade of opinion, who, fearing that the turbulent element of the country will not be at rest until the Republic is plunged into another revolution, the precursory indications of which are visible to all. Gen. DIAZ said, a few days previous to his departure for Oaxaca, that he had serious fears of another outbreak; but he hoped reason would prevail and prevent the occurrence of further difficulties, thus saving the nation, which he said he knew full well would be lost forever should another civil war be commenced, as the United States would not nor could not look on quietly as an indifferent spectator, and see the country ravaged and torn asunder by factious parties. It would become her duty, said he, to step in and assume control of the destinies of Mexico. This feeling is shared and acknowledged by many prominent individuals, yet there is no hope that it will prevail to such an extent as to avert the impending struggle.

THE ELECTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

JUAREZ is playing a most desperate game for the Presidency, desperately, and using every means within his power to insure his success. Everything possible is being done, but in the most quiet manner. His agents are promising both honors and emoluments, and in Mexico these two things have over all the greatest influence. DIAZ is at Tehuacan, his headquarters, where he quietly awaits the results of the elections of the ensuing week. The intention is to crush him at any cost, and the actions of CORONA and ESCOBEDO, in levying *pristamos* for election purposes, only clearly demonstrates the fact. The whole industry of the country will remain inactive until the all-important question is settled. No new works are being commenced, and the prosecution of all old undertakings has been stopped. Business is worse than dead, and no words can convey the general and excessive depression prevailing in every part of the Republic. Several large houses have this week announced their intention of closing up their concerns, and retiring from the country, while a majority of those remaining await the convening of Congress to see what measures will be adopted by that body for the pacification of the Republic, but declaring their intention of suspending business the moment it becomes evident that another war will deluge the land in blood.

NAPOLEON AND MAXIMILIAN.

Senors ORTEGA, PALACIO, TORRES and VASQUEZ, who were counsel for MAXIMILIAN during his trial at Queretaro, publish in their "Memorandum" of the case a paragraph said to have been dictated by the Emperor, which states that LOUIS NAPOLEON desired that Sonora should be ceded to France in part payment of the claims held against Mexico by that nation, This was concurred in by the Regency. Senor DON J. MIGUEL ARROYO, who was Minister of State under the Regency, and who is said to have been one of the parties to the treaty, has published the following letter in relation to the affair. I give it as a matter of historical interest:

MEXICO, Sept. 26, 1867.

To the Editors of the Globe

"GENTLEMEN: In the memorandum relative to the trial of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN of Austria, published by his counsel, Senors RIVA PALACIO and MARTINEZ DE LA TORRE, I find, on page 50 of the arguments made before the council of war by Senors JOSE MARIA VAZQUEZ and EULALIO ORTEGA, the following statement:

'LOUIS NAPOLEON exacted that there should be included in the treaty of Miramar an article ratifying the acts of the late Regency. The object of this stipulation was to ensure the ratification of a treaty concluded between the French Diplomatic Minister and the defunct Regency, and ceding the province of Sonora to the French Government. The Archduke, after having accepted the crown, declared that he would rather abandon the idea of going to Mexico than acknowledge the validity of such a treaty, and the Convention of Miramar was accordingly agreed upon, the article of approval alluded to above being set aside. Having reached Mexico, one of his first measures was to remove DON JOSE MIGUEL ARROYO from office, that person having participated in the conclusion of the treaty relative to Sonora with the French Minister.'

Knowing the assertions in the foregoing statement to be incorrect, I hereby proclaim the fact, declaring:

First—That France, in the period to which allusion is made, never looked to the purchase of Sonora, a speculation to which the Mexican Government would never have consented.

Second—That the treaty adverted to, concluded in Mexico, had no reference to the sale of Sonora, and yet was the same discussed at Miramar.

Third—That the document in question contained one clause concerning Sonora, setting forth the request of the French Government that a French mining company should be permitted to work such mines in the Province of Sonora as were not secured as private property, or as might be discovered and opened by that company, all proceedings being in accordance with the laws relative to mining affairs.

As such a concession was necessary to secure the right of working the mines, the knowledge of the fact must prove that the Archduke was mistaken if he imagined that the clause above-mentioned implied the loss of the Province. In any event, the treaty of Miramar, having been concluded and signed, would have been powerless until ratified by the Mexican Congress. (Signed) J. MIGUEL ARROYO.

This is all that portion of Señor ARROYO's letter relating to the main question. His grievances as a decapitated politician are scarcely worthy of recapitulation. That his assertion in refutation of the reports current regarding the cession of Sonora to France however, is correct, cannot be doubted.

JOHNSON'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The news from the United States by the last steamer has caused quite a flutter among a large number of Americans here who are once more taken back into Uncle Sam's family by the proclamation of President JOHNSON. There is but one among the number residing here who is not included among those thus "reconstructed," THOS. C. REYNOLDS, Confederate Governor of Missouri. He is, however, thoroughly "Unionized" now, and no better patriot than he walks the streets of even the "Hub."

SECRETARY SEWARD.

El Continental of this city is quite alarmed at the trading propensities of Mr. SEWARD, and remarks, in a tone of alarm:

"By news of Vienna of the 8th ult., we know that the United States proposes to purchase from Denmark the islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John, for which they offer $8,000,000. That desire to monopolize everything is certainly notable and alarming."

The *France Libérale*, in speaking upon the subject, in one of its editorials says: "After Texas, California; after California, Russian America; after Russian America, St. Thomas; after St. Thomas—*quién sabe?* Hayti, Cuba, Tehuantepec."

The *Two Republics*, edited by Major G. W. CLARK, a "*reconstructed*" Confederate, but now, like REYNOLDS, a thorough Union man, very pertinently says:

"The *France Libérale* is very much concerned at the progress of 'friend Jonathan,' and *El Continental* thinks it is certainly alarming. *El Continental* need not be alarmed at the expansion of Mexico's best friend. More territory held by Brother Jonathan in the Gulf, the more secure will the Mexican ports be from European filibustering. One circumstance the *France Libérale* overlooks. It is the fact that the United States *purchased* in a fair trade California, Russian America, and proposes to acquire St. Thomas in the same way, but not as France has done in Africa, and attempted to do in Mexico, acquire territory by *conquest*. If the United should fulfill the prophecy of the *France Libérale*, and acquire Hayti, Cuba and Tehuantepec, it would be in an honest trade. Brother Jonathan is a keen trader, and will surprise the world some of those days by buying out some half dozen rotten kingdoms in Europe, and taking in pawn the crowns and thrones of as many bankrupt potentates."

EXODUS OF FRENCH CITIZENS.

Last week a large number of French citizens, under charge of their Consul, left the City for Vera Cruz, where transportation will be furnished them to their homes in France. Almost every Frenchman in Mexico is preparing to leave, as well as a vast number of Mexican Imperialists, and especially the families of such political prisoners as are free to depart. Most of them are extremely poor, and really in want of the actual necessaries of life. A subscription list has been put in circulation for their benefit, and has been open for two weeks, yet the pitiful sum of $75 is all that has yet been contributed. This result is attributable to the fact that the Government watches those who subscribe, and they are "spotted" as Imperial sympathizers.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIES.

Several parties have lately been asking for concessions from the Government with a view to the establishment of colonies in various parts of the Republic. In relation to their proposed organization, a series of rules have been promulgated, securing for the residents the free exercise of the religion they profess, exempting them from military duties for fifty years, except in case of a foreign war, and naturalizing, by mere fact of their residence, foreign colonists.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY.

The Government has signified its willingness to grant a charter to WM. BAXTER & Co. for the construction of a railway line across Mexico, which will come into competition with the great Union Pacific, should it ever be undertaken. The line proposed passes through one of the most thickly settled belts of the Republic: and independent of its being a transit route across the Continent, will confer advantages to the country of vast importance. Commencing at the City of Mexico, it passes through Cuautitlan and Tepeji to San Juan del Rio, thence by the most practicable route to Queretaro. From this point it is to run to Silao, passing through Celaya, Salamanca and Irapuato, leaving Guanajuato to the right and Morelia to the left, crossing another line of railway uniting these two last named cities. From Silao it proceeds to Leon, Lagos and Guadalajara, through innumerable small towns, villages and haciendas. From Guadalajara it is to reach the Pacific coast at San Blas or near the port of Navidad, whichever point may prove upon examination to be the most practicable. In the whole distance it passes through in all something over one hundred and fifty cities, towns, villages and haciendas, and a part of the most fertile and best cultivated lands in the whole country, vast sections of which are still unoccupied.

LEGION OF HONOR.

The members of the "Legion of Honor" have received assurances from the highest quarter that the remuneration for their valuable services shall be no longer postponed. This information will be gratifying to their friends in the United States, as well as to the people there generally, who would regard any longer postponement of the just claims of these gallant soldiers as unjust and unworthy of a great Republican Government. Their claims exceed $100,000.

GEN. MARQUEZ.

The papers announce that ESCOBEDO's forces have tracked Gen. QUIROGA, who commanded the troops that escaped with MARQUEZ from Queretaro, with two or three others, into the mountains known as the Sierras de Pichaco, and situate in Nuevo Leon. MARQUEZ is thought to be among the party, and ESCOBEDO writes that he thinks their capture is inevitable.

THE DECEASED EX-PRESIDENT.

Gen. DIEGO ALVAREZ has addressed a letter to the President, confirming the reported death of his father, Ex-President JUAN ALVAREZ. Gen. JIMENEZ and young ALVAREZ are carrying on the war in Guerrero, the strife having for its object the possession of the government of that State. At last advices JUAREZ was reported gaining every advantage over ALVAREZ, who is the legitimate Governor.

PERSONAL.

SALM-SALM is still confined in an old convent at Queretaro, There are some hopes of his being released, strong influences being brought to bear in his favor. His wife is with him. Mr. PLUMB's arrival has been announced by some of the city papers, but a thorough search for that gentleman failed to succeed, and he is probably somewhere on the road, unless the robbers have "gobbled" him and hold him for a ransom. Gen. ZERMON, whom I announced in my last as very dangerously ill, is slowly recovering.

CHEPULTEPEC.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Election in West Virginia—Democratic Gains.

WHEELING, Va., Friday, Oct. 25.

The election in West Virginia for State Senators and members of the House of Assembly came off yesterday. The returns are meagre, and indicate a diminished vote. The Democrats have made large gains so far as heard from. Wheeling City and Ohio County give 700 Democratic majority. Brooke County elects the entire Democratic ticket. It is impossible at present to make an estimate as to what the returns from the State will foot up. Wood, Marshall, Wirt, Berkley, and probably Harrison Counties, have gone Republican.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

ADVICES VIA LONDON BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Battle Near Pekin Between the Imperialists and the Rebel Army of Invasion—The Latter Victorious.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25.

Intelligence has been received from China that a great battle had been fought between the rebel army of invasion and the Tartar forces of the Emperor of China. The Imperialists were defeated. The battle took place within thirty miles of Pekin, and that city was in great danger of falling into the hands of the victorious rebels.

VIRGINIA.

The Convention Election—Close of the Polls in Richmond—The Negroes Carry the Republican Ticket.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Oct. 25.

The last poll was closed in this city at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The blacks voted up to that hour. Everything is now perfectly quiet, and the military have all returned to their camps.

Good feeling is partially restored, but the blacks are exultant over their triumph in the city, and the white people very indignant at their defeat, and in some instances are discharging negroes from their employ. This, however, is not general.

The blacks praise Gen. SCHOFIELD and the soldiers, and say that all that was wanted by them was a majority, and that one thousand more votes could have been polled by them had it been necessary and the polls would have been kept open in order to do it.

The entire vote cast in the city was 10,051, of which there was for the Convention 5,328 and against it 4,723.

The Radical ticket was elected in the city by 404 majority. Twenty-six negroes voted the Conservative ticket, and fifty-one white men voted the Radical ticket.

There are but few Conservatives elected in the State.

BOTTS, RIVES and all prominent moderate Republicans are defeated. The contest, so far as known, has been between whites and blacks.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Man Killed on a Railway Train.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Oct. 25.

JOSEPH MARSABO, a Frenchman, lately at work in Manchester, was the name of the man found dead last night on the top of the sleeping car. It is supposed he was killed by a bridge in attempting to climb over to a forward car, the door of the sleeping car being locked.

TENNESSEE.

The State Legislature—Negroes and the Railroads—Murder Trial.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Oct. 25.

The Legislature have enacted a law making it punishable for common carriers to make discrimination on account of race or color. This places the negroes on an equality with the whites on the Tennessee railroads, &c.

The Legislature have accepted an invitation to take a trip to Hickman, Ky., to-morrow.

B. F. FOSTER has entered a suit for $25,000 against E. H. and H. P. DOUGLAS, who shot him last Sunday.

The trial of B. H. PAYNE for murder commences to-morrow in the Criminal Court. He is the author of the pamphlet on the negro, attempting to prove that he is a beast, and has no soul.

Blood Horse Association Races.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Oct. 25.

The first race over the Blood Horse Association Course to-day was a dash of a mile for two-year olds, $50 entrance, Association adding $200. The race was won by BISSICK's *Pat Malloy*; *Richelieu* came in second and *Chemisette* third. *Hazard* threw his rider. Time, 1:50¼.

The second race, best three in five, purse of $150, was won by CRAIG's *Oallawah* in three heats, beating *Duke of Orleans*. Time—1:50, 1:49, 1:49½ and 1:50¾. The track is heavy. It has rained all day.

LOUISIANA.

Arrival of a Hamburg Steamship—The Recent Storm in Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 25.

The Hamburg steamship *Bavaria* arrived in the river to-day, on her first experimental trip looking to the establishment of a permanent line between New Orleans and Hamburg.

The *Crescent* of to-day states that a private letter from Corpus Christi gives the intelligence that the towns of Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, and the City of Matamoras and the village of Bagdad, Mexico, were extensively damaged by the same storm which recently devastated Galveston.

The steamer *Pisarro* left Brazos for this port on the 29th ult., and has not since been heard from. It is considered certain that she went down with all on board.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Arrival of Bishop Eastburn—Condition of Hon. Joseph A. Pond.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 29.

Bishop EASTBURN and Dr. S. G. HOWE and wife arrived in the steamer *China* from Liverpool.

Hon. JOSEPH A. POND, whose sudden illness was reported yesterday, is still remaining in a very critical state.

Successful Balloon Ascension.

MANSFIELD, Mass., Friday, Oct. 25.

Mr. KING's balloon "Hyperion," which ascended from Providence this afternoon, landed in Norton, three miles from here, at 6:40 o'clock, after a pleasant voyage of three hours and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

The Removal of Judge Aldrich, of South Carolina—Gen. Canby's Order.

We give below a copy of Gen. CANBY's order suspending Judge ALDRICH, who recently declined to execute the jury order of Gen. CANBY, saying: "Believing, as I do, that the present Congress is an usurping body, and that its attacks upon the coordinate departments of government, and the United States and State Constitutions, are fast reducing the country to the condition of party vassalage, I cannot retain my self-respect, conscientiously perform the obligations of my oath of office, and lend my aid to support and perpetuate the tyranny of which we complain. I do not propose to argue the question. I simply announce my conviction." The order suspending him is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 19, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 183.—* * * * *

2. Hon. A. P. ALDRICH is hereby suspended from the exercise of all functions appertaining to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions.

Authority is given to His Excellency the Governor of the State of South Carolina, to provide by an assignment of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, for the holding of the terms of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions in the Districts of Edgefield, Barnwell, Beaufort, Colleton and Orangeburgh, heretofore assigned to be held by Hon. A. P. ALDRICH, suspended.

Whenever, at a term of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions in the Districts of Edgefield, Barnwell, Beaufort, Colleton and Orangeburgh, a Judge shall fail to attend, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such Court to adjourn the same from day to day until advised that the attendance of one of the Judges cannot be procured at such term; and before the final adjournment thereof it shall be the duty of the clerk and the Sheriff of the district to call in a magistrate, and the said Court shall be deemed and legally organized for the purpose of making jury lists and drawing jurors. Said Court, so organized, shall then and there proceed in the manner prescribed by law, and in conformity with General Orders Nos. 89 and 100, current series, from these headquarters, to draw grand and petit juries for the next term of said Court.

* * * *

By command of
Brevet Major-Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the 21st inst. Judge ALDRICH was expected to preside at BARNWELL Court-house. The Clerk called over the grand and petty jurors, but was not directed to swear them. When the list was called the Judge proceeded to address them. He first alluded to the sad memories called up by the deaths of so many of the members of the Bar in the last thirty years; then adverted to the present condition of the country, and the single issue of the war—*to restore the Union*; then to his course at Edgfield, which had been noticed by the military. He then read the modification of Order No. 89, as communicated in a circular from Gov. ORR, and his reply thereto, in which he said the modification violated the Jury Law of the State quite as flagrantly as does the original order; and the same conscientious and constitutional reasons which compelled him not to enforce the one would compel him not to carry out the other. He then read the order which had been served on him that morning, suspending and not permitting him to hold any Courts in his circuit. The Judge then addressed the jurors on the Reconstruction Acts and the powers of the military commanders, which do not include his suspension. Rising from his seat he said:

GENTLEMEN: In forced obedience to the command of Brevet Major-Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY, I lay down my office for the present. Personally, I feel no mortification at this indignity, because it has been put upon me for the conscientious discharge of my constitutional duty. I did not receive my office from him, or from any power which he represents, and he has no right to remove me. But it almost breaks my heart to witness the humiliation of this proud old State, we all love so well, in my poor person. Be of good cheer, it is only for a time. I see the dawn of a brighter day. The great heart of the American people beats true to constitutional liberty. The time is at hand when we will be relieved from the tyranny and insolence of military despotism.

Gentlemen of the juries, for the present farewell; but if God spares my life, I will yet preside in this Court, a South Carolina Judge, whose ermine is unstained. My brethren of the bar, be patient; be loyal to the Constitution; be true to yourselves.

Mr. Clerk, as I am not permitted to perform any judicial act, you and the Sheriff will issue to the jurors their pay certificates as if the Judge had not attended. Mr. Sheriff, let the Court stand adjourned while the voice of justice is stifled.

Municipal Election in Charleston Forbidden by Gen. Canby.

At a meeting of the City Council of Charleston, S. C., on the 22d inst., the Mayor stated that under the Act of Assembly it would have been requisite to give notice at the latter end of this week or early next week for the regular election of municipal officers. He, however, had received a communication from Gen. CANBY on the subject, which he presumed rendered it unnecessary for Council to take any further action. He then read the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 19, 1867.

His Honor P. C. Gaillard, Mayor of Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: I am instructed by the Commanding General of this district to inform you that no election will be held for municipal officers for the City of Charleston, S. C., and the election notice prescribed by the ordinances of the city will not be published.

Very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
LOUIS V. CAZIARC, A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

The Massachusetts Election and the Republican Party.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 25.

Very few nominations for Representatives have yet been made in this State, and only a little more than half the Republican Senatorial Conventions have been held. Almost every Senatorial District which has been heard from, however, has shown a square contest between the friends of prohibition and of a license law, in which in many cases neither party has rested content to be beaten. The prohibitionists are already counting up their gains, but, in fact, it is much too early. Four of the Suffolk Districts are yet to nominate, and the double set of candidates in many cases will make the result very doubtful up to the last moment, so far as a liquor law is concerned. It is safe to say that politics have not been in such "a mixed condition" before in Massachusetts for many years. In some cases the Democrats will undoubtedly gain by this disturbing question; in other cases they will lose. On the whole, as any change for them must be for their advantage, they can hardly help coming off better than last year.

The condition of affairs is now such as to demand the earnest labor of Republicans, who have become so used to consider overwhelming victories as a matter of course, that they can with difficulty be roused from their apathy by any consideration. We see nothing to change our opinion that all relief from unpopular and injudicious legislation must come through the Republican Party. As an organization it rests distinctly on enlightened national principles, which must always command the support of the great mass of the people of Massachusetts. That public sentiment is changing on certain questions of State legislation is evident, and the candidates of the dominant party must take their tone from their constituents. But nothing can be gained by an undue haste which will throw additional power into the hands of a party whose whole record and belief is so repugnant to the theory of a free Government. Such a course would bring with it a train of evils, and while one mistake in legislation might be corrected, a dozen others from which there would be no relief would in turn distress the community far more seriously.

Negro State Convention Called in Kentucky.

A call has been issued by the Colored State Central Committee of Kentucky for a State Convention of colored men, to meet in Lexington on the 26th of November next, for the purpose of "considering what steps are necessary to be taken to secure to them the right of testimony before the Courts, the right of impartial suffrage, and to transact other important business, which will be laid before the Convention at the proper time." The call says:

"Our colored friends are requested to send their best men. Public meetings should be held at once in the several counties and the delegates chosen, care being taken to select only such men as will be certain to attend the sessions of the Convention. Each delegate will be required to show his credentials. We deeply feel the need of the encouragement and support of all our friends, and we respectfully urge them throughout the State to attend the Convention and advise with us in our deliberations."

Removals in Louisiana by Gen. Mower.

Gen. MOWER, on the 15th inst., issued an order by which the follwing removals were made;

For passing an ordinance for the election of city officers, in direct violation of Special Orders No. 7, current series, from these headquarters, the members of the present Board of Aldermen of the City of Jefferson, La., are hereby removed, and the following-named persons appointed to fill the vacancies: First Ward—John Moylan, F. B. Stamos. Second Ward—Frederick Frye, Benjamin Campbell. Third Ward—John Page, J. B. Laiche. Fourth Ward—Ersin Lavigne, J. H. A. Roberts. Fifth Ward—S. N. Burbanks. For being obstacles in the way of reconstruction, Ursin Jacob, Sheriff, and Numa Trepagnier, Clerk, Fourth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. John Baptist, Louisiana, are hereby removed from office, and Alphonse Oubre, as Sheriff, and Robert B. Carson, as Clerk, are appointed in their places.

Whisky Frauds in New-York.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21, 1867.

The Treasury Department has come into possession of much of the correspondence of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, lately broken up in New-York. Many of the letters are blindly and adroitly worded, but there is enough in them to warrant the opinion of the Department that ex-Deputy Commissioner MESSMORE was badly compromised, if not directly implicated, in the gigantic frauds of that firm. This correspondence has been the means of giving the revenue officers a clue to other parties engaged in cheating the Government out of the proper tax on whisky and similar liquors. Some seizures have been made in Boston, Buffalo and Dubuque, and others will be made in these places and elsewhere during the present week. The Department is advised that about a dozen large whisky establishments were seized in New-York and Brooklyn last Saturday. Over ten thousand barrels of whisky were taken in this seizure alone, and three or four thousand barrels were seized in other cities during the week, from persons who had been in communication with the Kentucky Bourbon Company. Among the parties caught in New-York was one of the leading men in the so-called Distillers' and Rectifiers' Association. The Revenue Bureau has felt quite confident from the date when this organization was formed, that some of the parties engaged in it had no other purpose than that of effectually cloaking their swindling operations. This belief found some confirmation in the fact that they made Col. MESSMORE one of their attorneys as soon as he was dismissed. Some of the parties seized are very anxious to make a compromise with the Government, while others assert that they will take their cases into the courts for adjudication.

The Democratic majority in the Pennsylvania Twelfth Congressional District was 545. Last Fall it was 2,000.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Public Schools of San Francisco—Their Advantages and Their Defects—A Cosmopolitan School.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 16, 1867.

Among those laying the moral foundations of California, should never be forgotten the public-spirited citizens who have made the school-system what it is. Under our Government, beyond all others, the school is the ground-work of order and liberty. I think, if the time and obstacles be considered, no city in the Union has accomplished more for popular education than San Francisco. A regular series of free schools has been established for all classes, from the primary to schools of a high grade, even to the "Cosmopolitan" and Latin schools. The buildings are often large and commodious, with all the modern improvements in school furniture and the like. I doubt myself the wisdom of these large caravanseries of school-children, but such as they are, they are fully equal to ours in New-York. And, spacious as the rooms are, they are not sufficient, so that hundreds of children in some wards are continually turned away. Yet some 20,000 children are being educated annually at the public expense, in this City, and the school levies reach nearly $350,000.

My first visit among the schools was to a large Primary in Tehama-street, containing over a thousand children. It was interesting to find that the improvement which we have sought so much to bring before the public in New-York, and which has been introduced into the Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society with such good effect—the "Object System"—has already been adopted here. The teaching, too, showed the effect of a good Training School; for teaching is as much an art as any high mechanical branch, and the long experience of years of patient labor in managing young minds, can be laid down in almost mathematically exact rules and principles. All the suggestive methods of the object system, the efforts and invention to awaken the faculties and call forth the observing powers, are now regularly taught in good training schools; and though a good teacher knows all these instinctively, a poor one learns them mechanically, and becomes a far better teacher.

It is disgraceful to be obliged to confess it, but in this matter, this young city of the Pacific is already far in advance of New-York. A "Normal School" for teachers has been in active operation here for some time, while ours only dates from this year. The California school, I can bear witness, has a large number of young teachers in faithful attendance, who are thoroughly taught. It is supported by the State. Many of the pupils teach a part of the year in the country, and then attend this school during the other part, and teach the classes of children who come to it, as to any public school. Each teacher is not merely drilled theoretically in teaching, but practically in a class-room, with children attending from the neighboring ward. I visited also the "Lincoln School," which is a spacious and handsome building for the purpose, with a most awkward and ghastly statue of our revered President in front. Almost every school, by the way, has a picture of LINCOLN and STARR KING on its walls. This is a higher grade of school, with over a thousand pupils. The instruction which I heard, in arithmetic, was thorough, and requiring original work from the boys. The teachers were evidently men of education. The Girls' High School, in Bush-street, showed as good teaching as can ever be seen in our best private or public schools.

The scholars were nicely dressed,—young girls from 12 to 18 years, under perfect discipline. They recited in geometry and physical geography in the most creditable manner, drawing their own figures in the former and using different lettering from the text-book. In the latter, the School Committee have apparently not yet heard of GUIOT's text-books and maps, which are an immense advance on anything yet compiled for schools. There is no question that geography should begin with physical divisions before political, and that the first instructions in "place" should be in regard to the immediate surroundings of the child, and then be extended to those of his county, and State, and country. This is the method adopted in the schools of San Francisco. They have also adopted the modern theory that every child can be taught something of music and drawing, if the work be begun young enough. Many of the teachers evidently possessed a correct and free hand in drawing, and the children learnt it readily.

The fault of these otherwise excellent schools seems to be the same as with ours: a too high pressure of studies—too much cramming during a short period. This defect is mainly due to the parents, who insist on their daughters learning everything during a very few years; keeping them for a short time under a far greater pressure than are the boys. People must be content to extend the time of their children's education, and see them learn thoroughly but more slowly; at the same time preserving their physical freshness and vigor.

But the greatest advance of the San Franciscan school system is in the

COSMOPOLITAN SCHOOL.

This city, as is well known, is made up of various nationalities. It was early seen that it was of the greatest possible advantage to both Americans and foreign-born, to learn each other's language. As the Committee on this subject reported to the Board of Education: "They felt in their full force the profound words of GOETHE, 'He who knows but his own language, does not even know that.'" Accordingly, Primary Schools were opened, in which French and English, and in others French and German were taught, and these by regular gradation culminated in the excellent school so happily named above—the "Cosmopolitan School." Here all the regular school branches, such as reading, grammar, geography, history and arithmetic, are taught in French, German and English. Most of the school exercises are conducted in a foreign tongue. It is well known that at a certain tender age a boy or girl catches a foreign language with wonderful readiness, such as they never show when more mature; this is especially the case if conversation and oral instruction be in that tongue. The result of this enlightened system in this school was evident. The sons of many Americans—some of the wealthiest families in the city—were sent here to learn French or German, and at the same time to acquire ordinary school instruction. These lads recited or answered, with a readiness and purity of accent not often witnessed; while the French and German boys and girls preserved their own tongue in grammatical purity, (a great advantage among a population which so soon depraves its language,) and learned English in addition. The different grammars were not at all confused by the children; in fact, were better learned by the contrast, as English grammar is always best learned by our children, not in abstract definitions, but by the analysis of a foreign language, especially if it employ case-endings.

The whole theory and practical result of this Cosmopolitan School seemed most happy and successful. We ought to have in New-York a dozen such public schools for our own and the foreign descended children. It is found here that Americans appreciate this school better than any nationality; the proportion among over 1,000 children being 50 per cent. American, 30 per cent. German, 20 per cent. French.

The general school system of California has this advantage over ours in New-York, in that it is more centralized, and the teaching profession really determine who shall be teachers. The same books are used through all the schools of the State, and the same rules apply under the general direction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. There is thus a unity of school management throughout, and the latest improvements can be introduced everywhere.

No teacher can be anywhere appointed without a State certificate, and the Examining Boards are always constituted so as to have a majority of teachers on them. Thus, if a city ward desire to remove a teacher from political motives, they can do so; but they cannot substitute another without an examination by the Board, so that in effect the appointment of teachers is taken out of the hands of politicians, and rests with properly chosen persons. The result of this system is a remarkably able and well-qualified class of teachers in the State. They are well paid, too—female teachers in the city receiving from $600 to $1,200 (gold) per annum, board being about $30 a month; and male teachers getting from $1,200 to $2,500. A country female teacher will frequently receive $75 a month, and her board will only cost her, say $20. There is a great demand here in California for good female teachers, and at this time a dozen with good certificates could be at once employed at salaries of from $50 to $75 a month. In the Spring or Autumn any competent female teacher might come here with the confident expectation of being speedily engaged at a good salary in the country districts. C. L. B.

The Prairie Fire at Fort Ransom, Dakota Territory—Painful Scenes—Loss of Life.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* publishes extracts from letters written by an officer at Fort Ransom, in Dakota Territory, giving some account of the prairie fire which suddenly reached the fort on the 7th of October. The fort is a new one, not yet completed. It is located on the northern route to Montana, at Bear's Den Hill, near the Shayenne River, distant from Fort Abercrombie about seventy-eight miles. Three companies of the Eighth Regiment, Regulars, are stationed there. The letters say:

"The winds, which had been blowing strongly, increased into a gale on Sunday night, and by Monday morning had worked themselves into almost irresistible fury. I was writing in my tent about 11 o'clock, when a man put his head in and told me that my kitchen tent—a Sibley—was being blown away. I went out in time to see it rent into ribbons, and the kitchen furniture and other articles striking out over the prairie on their own hook. So occupied was I in recovering my property, that I did not notice the immense volumes of smoke coming over the hill, until a suffocating blast made me feel it; and strange to say, no one else seems to have been prepared for the fire. You can understand this better when you recollect that we are in a hollow. One glance showed me the danger, and to rush into the tents and haul out the women and run them down to the sutler's store, (the only covered building,) was the work of a moment. Being officer of the day, I had to rush back and turn out the guard and sound the alarm. The fire rolled down on us with terrific rapidity, and was accompanied by immense banks of smoke that threatened suffocation, before the raging element reached us. Blinded and stifled, anything like resistance was almost impossible; and our feeble attempts would have been futile, for the wind caused the fire to leap fifty yards in some places. I had thrown myself down on my face to save my eyes, and get a breath, when the recollection flashed upon me, that 600 pounds of powder were stored in the sutler's. By this time the whole camp would have been destroyed, but a sudden change in the wind, drove the fire past the flank of the camp, within five yards of the tent, jumped the plowed ground around the hay-stacks, devouring our 600 tons of hay (our whole Winter's supply,) struck the corner of the post, setting fire to a few outer buildings and the corded wood, dashed up the side of the hill, and was off on the prairie destroying the half-breed camp, burning men, women, children and animals—leaving us suffocated with smoke and cinders, and blinded with the ashes. The whole garrison worked for dear life to save the post, and the wind providentially favored us. To put out what was on fire was impossible. The flames burnt almost with a white heat, but they were forced away from the other buildings by the almost terrific force of the tornado. Everything was destroyed that was set fire to, but the main body of the camp and post was saved. All the rest of the day was occupied in beating out the remnants of the fire, and by night we were fain to lay down and rest our wearied bodies. Everything was covered with soot, and my loss has been considerable, but I am thankful we escaped as we did. But rest was denied us, for as the sun went down the wind grew worse and worse. Foreseeing what would happen I ran the ladies down again into the store; and the other officers soon followed my example. In a few minutes a genuine hurricane swept us, carrying everything before it. Trying to get back to my tent for bedding, I was struck in the eyes, and blinded with the sand and earth, and carried away from camp past the nearest corner of the post, when by a merciful providence I fell over a man, whom I found to be the hospital steward. The hospital tents had been pitched here, and were filled with the burned. The tents were now down and the sufferers covered by the fallen poles and canvas. I managed to get back to camp and sent men to their aid. The fury of the storm did not abate until morning, when the remnants of the camp were to be seen. Nearly every tent was blown down or torn into pieces, and property all more or less injured. If you could see us now you would imagine we were all more or less afflicted with opthalmia, for such a collection of inflamed eyes I never saw. Prairie fires of the ordinary kind are easily met; but the fact of these half-breeds being burnt, and their camp destroyed, is proof of the swiftness and unexpectedness of this visitation. The Indians who have come in say they have never seen anything like it in their lives. Two half-breeds were burned to death; two women have died to-day from the effects, and also an infant, only seven days old; one squaw, who is daily expecting confinement, lies in the hospital very badly burned; an old squaw and an old man in the same condition; two children of six or seven years frightfully scorched, and others in a less serious state. They present a horrible spectacle as they lay there with their blackened and swollen faces and bodies. It would be a happy release for them if they all die. The loss of our Winter supply of hay and wood is a serious matter. We have sent away nearly all the stock, and it will be hard work to find hay enough for what is left, as the severe frosts have taken all the nutriment out of the grass. A train of lumber was on the road and an Indian has reported it destroyed. If it be so, we will be in a bad fix, sure enough."

Death of a Famous Caterer.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

BOUDRO is dead! The prince of caterers, and par excellence, the finest cuisine in America, quietly passed away from among the living and crossed the dark river, where, let us hope, his spirit may be at rest. Who of our citizens but remembers BOUDRO, and BOUDRO's cooking? What visions of fish dinners come to us as we write of him! What regrets that "we ne'er shall look upon his like again!" BOUDRO's fame was not confined to this State or this country. There were epicures in Europe—such men as THACKERAY and GEORGE PEABODY, both of whom dined at the Lake End—who pronounced him unsurpassed by any transatlantic cook. For twenty-five years BOUDRO has been identified with the Lake End, first in the humble capacity of cook, and then as host of the famous Boudro Restaurant, where he achieved a reputation which a Soyer or a Blot might envy. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that no other man has ever arrived at such perfection in the art of cooking fish. Pompano were not pompano without BOUDRO cooked them. Court-bouillons were tasteless unless seasoned by BOUDRO. There was no pleasanter place to spend a Summer's day than at his delightful little house near the lake, where the waters of Pontchartrain washed almost up to the very door, and a cool breeze, fresh from the Gulf, lent its invigorating influence, giving one a wonderful appetite for the delicate dishes which the jovial and kind-hearted host always prepared for those who were his guests. BOUDRO was something more than a genial host and accomplished cuisine, he was passionately fond of flowers, and his large garden was well supplied with the choicest plants. He never tired of adorning his residence and restaurant, which were united. Twice they were swept away, once by a storm and once by fire; but with the energy which characterized him as a man, he in both instances immediately rebuilt them upon the ruins, each time rendering them more inviting and attractive. Better than all, he was an honest, true man; and here we speak advisedly, for we have known and respected him for nearly twenty years. There are many in both hemispheres who will deplore the death of BOUDRO, the clever host, the famed cuisiner and worthy citizen.

Careless Use of Kerosene Oil—A Woman Burned to Death.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Oct. 21.

A shocking accident from the use of kerosene oil took place in this city on Saturday evening last. A step-daughter of JOHN OLERICH had bought some of the oil, which had never been used in the family, and of the inflammable properties of which neither the girl nor her parents knew anything. It is said that the grocer of whom the oil was bought told the girl that the oil was not easily ignited—in fact, that when exposed to the air it was very difficult to make it burn at all. Under this supposition the oil was taken home in an open pail, and about 8 o'clock the girl essayed to fill the lamp. She set the pail, full of oil, on the table near a candle, and commenced to fill the lamp from the bucket. It was not long before the oil took fire. Frightened and burned, the girl threw down the pail and lamp and ran out of doors, leaving everything in a fierce blaze. Her mother came in and seeing the floor on fire threw herself down upon the flames, thinking that she could in that way smother them. At once she was wrapped in fire, and rising she ran out in the yard in terrible agony. After much difficulty her blazing clothes were removed. She lived through the night in the most terrible pain, but died about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The girl is very severely injured.

Attempted Sale of the Webster Farm in Franklin, N. H.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 23.

The death of Mr. R. L. TAY, of late years the owner of the Webster farm, rendered it desirable, in order to settle the estate, that it should be sold. It was accordingly put into the hands of Mr. NEWELL A. THOMPSON, who advertised it very extensively, and had good reason to expect, if not a large number of bidders, at least a good sized crowd. At the appointed hour, however, not three dozen persons, all told, were present. Two or three gentlemen from Boston, and some of the neighboring farmers, among whom was JOHN TAYLOR, conspicuous for his height, his age and his white hat, were all that assembled either from curiosity, interest in the place, desire to purchase, or respect for the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER.

The home place was first put up. It consisted of 190 acres of land, with the old dwelling-house,—in which the Webster family lived during the boyhood of DANIEL WEBSTER, and which was owned by Mr. WEBSTER afterwards until his death,—the new two-story addition by Mr. TAY, the dwelling-house built by Mr. WEBSTER for JOHN TAYLOR, the new stable built by Mr. TAY, and the large old Webster barn. It was finally bid off by Mr. R. L. TAY, one of the heirs, for $15,400. A lot of intervale land of 72 acres was next put up and brought $44 an acre. A wood and pasture lot of about 100 acres was then sold to Mr. TAY for $16 50 an acre. The wood lot of 67 acres sold for $24 50 an acre to JAMES TAYLOR. The 400-acre pasture and wood lot was withdrawn.

Notwithstanding the small company, Mr. THOMPSON displayed his usual courage and resources, and, under the circumstances, got all that could be expected.

After the sale the company were invited to a substantial dinner by the family of Mr. TAY; and it was worth a journey to sit down to a dinner in company with JOHN TAYLOR, in the old-fashioned, wainscoted dining-room, and to eat from dishes that the great expounder once owned and used. The day was charming; although the elms were bereft of foliage, the encircling hills were brilliant in their Autumn dress, and altogether one could easily imagine the affection Mr. WEBSTER bore for the home of his childhood. Mr. JOHN TAYLOR is 66 years old, and still hale and hearty. He carries on a farm unassisted, about two miles away; he was heard to inquire after his friend Mr. PETER HARVEY, who doubtless would have enjoyed, had he been present, the refreshment offered from the old side-board of DANIEL WEBSTER.

Another Case of Child-Whipping in Cambridge.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 22.

Another case of girl-flogging occurred in the Dana Primary School on Centre-street yesterday. The victim is MARGARET LYNCH, 9 years old, a daughter of DANIEL LYNCH, and the teacher who inflicted the punishment is a Miss DOE, who came from Salem a few days ago, highly recommended as capable of controlling a "hard school" by persuasive rather than by harsh measures. She has not yet been confirmed as a permanent teacher by the Committee. According to the child's story, a companion had playfully slapped her, unobserved by the teacher, and she returned the compliment in a similar manner, being caught in the act; whereupon the woman proceeded to beat her over the shoulders with a heavy ruler, and did not stop until her back and left shoulder were rendered insensible to pain. The child went home from school as usual and complained to her parents, who brought her to the Second Police Station for the purpose of entering a suit. An examination of the pupil disclosed serious bruises upon the left shoulder, the skin of which had been broken in many places, and also the marks of the end of some heavy instrument on the right shoulder. A Committee of the City Council was in session at the time, and the bruises were exhibited to them in the Clerk's office in City Hall. The opinion of all present was that the punishment was brutal, and Mr. LYNCH was advised to enter a complaint before Justice LADD this morning. Several members of the School Committee becoming aware that the case was likely to be brought before the Police Court, called upon the father of the girl this morning, and requested him to suspend criminal proceedings against Miss DOE until the affair was investigated by them, a request that was at once acceded to by him.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Report of the Committee—An Engineer Selected, a Route Adopted and the Work to be Begun at Once.

Yesterday the special Committee of the Directors of the East River Bridge Company made public its conclusions in the following report:

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board, for the purpose of selecting an engineer and obtaining a plan of the bridge, report that, immediately upon their appointment they proceeded to the discharge of the duties assigned them, and selected JOHN A. ROEBLING, Esq., as the engineer of the proposed bridge, his appointment to take effect at that time, namely, the 23d of May, 1867, at a compensation of $8,000 a year, to be paid, however, only in the event of the prosecution of the work. The Committee were guided in their choice by the consideration that the construction of a suspension bridge, as the act of incorporation required, of a magnitude unprecedented in the previous history of such works, demanded the greatest experience and developed ability on the subject that could be obtained. On inquiry, and after conferring with others, they were satisfied that the constructor of the Niagara Suspension Bridge and the Ohio Bridge at Cincinnati was that person. The great interests at stake demanded of us that nothing, if possible, should be left to chance or theory. Confidence on the part of the public and of those whose money was to be invested in the undertaking would best be insured by employing the engineer who had achieved the most successful results, and who was thus most likely to accomplish this great enterprise. Mr. ROEBLING was instructed to proceed at once and make the necessary surveys and examinations for the location of the bridge within the territory limited by the charter of the company, to prepare a plan and estimates of the cost of the structure, and subsequently, in connection with Mr. SERRELL, an eminent and experienced surveyor of New-York, to furnish a comparative statement of the land damages on the different routes which had been suggested for the termination of the bridge in the City of New-York, including the Bowery and Canal-street line. The result of Mr. ROEBLING's own labors has already been published in the form of a report, and is no doubt familiar to the members of the Board. Such was the anxiety manifested on the part of the Press of the two cities to present the report to the public, that it was taken and published as an entirety without the consent of the Committee; and although the Committee might not altogether agree with the engineer in some of his views in regard to the financial returns of the enterprise, a subject only incidental to his proper labors, and for that reason might have modified the report as a public document, they see no reason to regret its publication in the form in which it came from his hands. It is herewith presented with the plans in detail. In regard to the structural plan of the bridge submitted by him, the Committee recommend it for the adoption of the Board, subject to such modifications as further study or other circumstances may prove to be advisable. It became a question of special consideration by the Committee as to the proper termination of the bridge on the New-York side. For the determination of this question, the item of land damages entered somewhat into consideration. The investigations made by Mr. ROEBLING and Mr. SERRELL satisfied the Committee that there would not be more than two or three hundred thousand dollars difference in the value of the land required between the three routes mentioned in Mr. ROEBLING's report, the line terminating at the City Hall being the most expensive. This difference is small compared with the advantages of this route over the others. The Committee recommend the City Hall terminus. The particular reasons in favor of this line are very fully set forth in a paper submitted by Mr. ROEBLING, which is annexed to this report. In making this termination for the bridge the Committee are of opinion that sufficient land should be acquired thereat to afford convenient and ready access to the bridge, with ample facilities for the present and future travel at that point and thus increase the public accommodation, in that respect, in that vicinity, and therefore further recommend that this measure be at once adopted on the part of the Board, as its future policy. In conclusion the Committee advise the immediate commencement of the work, and for that purpose that a committee be appointed to take the necessary steps to raise the capital or such means as may be necessary, and to present to the public, if they deem proper, the reasons therefor and statistics for the consideration of capitalists in support of the undertaking, with power also to make such applications to the corporations of New-York and Brooklyn, and to the Legislature of the State as they may deem advisable to promote the obtaining the requisite means.

HENRY C. MURPHY,
ISAAC VAN ANDEN,
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
ANDREW W. GREEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
MARTIN KALBFLIESCH,
SAMUEL BOOTH,
ALEXANDER McCUE.

OCT. 19, 1867.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE—COMPARISON OF THE DIFFERENT ROUTES PROPOSED.

By the Park line all the travel below will be attracted. Neither the Chatham-square line, nor much less the Bowery and Canal-street route, because of their greater remoteness from the centre of this travel. People doing business below the City Hall Park will find it much nearer and convenient to go over the ferries than to go to Chatham-square or Canal-street. On the other hand, the travel from up town bound for Brooklyn is just as certain to take the bridge terminating at the City Hall as it would the other routes. By selecting the Park line we are sure of the up-town travel, and we are also certain of the greater portion of the down-town travel. This route will command all this travel, while the upper routes will command only the upper travel and will lose the lower. If the Park line be selected, the bridge, at its completion, will at once do a full and remunerative business; but if either of the other lines are selected, the bridge will have to create a business of its own, to a certain extent, and some years will pass around before a full business will be done. The great centre of commercial activity is around and below the Park. It is doubtful if this focus will ever move further up town. At any rate, its importance will never diminish, but will increase with the general progress. The Park being the established centre at present, it will forever remain so, if the bridge is built on this line. In the course of time, as population and business increase, the upper part of the island will become more thronged, and new outlets will have to be provided. If the first bridge is built, I take it for granted that the erection of a second and a third one will be simple consequences; they are certain to be built, sooner or later. Now, it appears to me, that this should be kept in mind in the location of the first bridge. It may be reasonably presumed that the next Bridge Company will locate their bridge with a view of securing the greatest amount of travel. This Bridge Company of the future will not hesitate to withdraw travel from this bridge, if they can do so by a selection of a route. It is, therefore, simple prudence and foresight to anticipate this future competition, because it will be more serious than that of the ferries. It is easy to see that by the selection of the Bowery and Canal-street line for the East River bridge, the competition of the next bridge will be more formidable than if the Park line be chosen. The greater the distance between the two bridges, the less they will interfere with each other. If the Bowery and Canal-street line should be selected for the first bridge, and the stock of this Company should turn out a fair investment, would not this hold out strong inducements for capitalists to invest their means in a bridge lower down? If the Park bridge be built, no other bridge will ever be built lower down town, and it will also be the manifest interest of the next bridge company above to locate their work as far up town as possible. For the location of the Williamsburgh bridge, the line of Houston-street (in New-York) and Grand-street (in Williamsburgh) suggests itself as the proper route. This will accommodate the centre of Williamsburgh, and will command all that vast travel in New-York around and above Tompkins-square, and all above Washington and Union squares. It is certain that this bridge, if built, will seriously affect the business of the bridge below, should the intersection of Bowery and Canal streets be selected as the New-York terminus. On the other hand, if the Park route is decided on, both bridges will have their own appropriate and legitimate spheres of attraction, and both will be large and extensive enough to fully employ their relative capacities. Should a third bridge be located, the line across Blackwell's Island will be the proper route, and sooner or later this will be accomplished. All these avenues will be needed to accommodate the future vast intercourse between Manhattan Island and its surroundings. JOHN A. ROEBLING.

The report was unanimously adopted and a resolution was passed authorizing the President to nominate a Committee of Ways and Means, who should proceed at once to procure subscriptions and proceed with the work.

The bridge will have its *termini*, one in the neighborhood of the City Hall in New-York, the other at the junction of Sands and Fulton streets in Brooklyn.

THE DEAN RICHMOND DISASTER.

The Cause of the Collision—Continuation of the Official Investigation.

The investigation into the circumstances connected with the *Dean Richmond* disaster was resumed yesterday before the official inspectors.

Mellville Stewart, a witness on behalf of the *Dean Richmond*, testified that on the night of the accident his sloop, the *William H. Bridger*, was lying about opposite Hyde Park when he went on watch; he saw a steamboat which he thought was the *Vanderbilt*, and also saw the light of the other vessels; heard three or four loud whistles, which he thought came from the *Vanderbilt*; saw the *Dean Richmond* a little to eastward of the channel and when he heard the crash thought the *Vanderbilt* was pointed east; heard one sharp whistle first and think it came from the *Vanderbilt*; at the time the steamer was ahead of us; then heard another sharp whistle between two and three minutes afterwards; next heard a low whistle which appeared to come from a propeller; the latter appeared to be bound down the river to the eastward of the *Vanderbilt*; next heard four sharp whistles in succession; should judge they came from the *Vanderbilt*; heard no other whistles; witness saw no lights of another large vessel at this time; has seen the *Dean Richmond*, and knows her lights; he heard no answer to the first two signals from the *Vanderbilt*; the two whistles were two or three seconds afterward; the *Vanderbilt* was about an eighth of a mile from witness when he heard the first whistle; the *Dean Richmond* was apparently heading across the stream when he came up to her. On the night of the disaster witness was quite sleepy when he came on deck; he could not see very well at first, but his hearing was perfect; the *Vanderbilt* was going very fast when she passed witness; but could not swear positively whether the propeller passed to the eastward or westward of the *Vanderbilt*.

Mr. J. Bishop testified that he had been a steamboat man for twenty-five years, and resides at Poughkeepsie; on examining the *Vanderbilt* after the collision, he discovered that her bow was knocked about two feet to port, which the counsel thought was proof that the *Richmond* was going back at the time of the collision.

Charles Bissonnette, a Hudson River pilot, testified that he was in charge of the wheel of the *Vanderbilt* on the night of the collision, in company with Horace Luther and William Lane; on that night the moon was up, and the tide was first of the flood; he first saw the *Dean Richmond* above Esopus Island, just as she was coming round the elbow; the *Vanderbilt* was close to the east shore; when abreast of the lower point of the island saw the *Richmond* sheer to the east, and remarked to one of the wheelmen, "What is the matter with the *Richmond*?" witness told him to blow one whistle; at that time they were about one and a quarter miles off; a tug was abreast of the *Vanderbilt* at the time, and answered the signal of the *Vanderbilt*, which was intended for the *Richmond*; witness waited about a minute, and not hearing an answer from the *Richmond* he directed the wheelman to blow another whistle; did not see the *Richmond* alter her course; he then told the wheelman to slow, stop and back: at that time the steamers were about half a mile apart; when the second whistle was blown they were about three-quarters of a mile apart; witness then heard one long whistle from the *Richmond*; in a short time both boats came together; the engine of the *Vanderbilt* was backing at the time; they were about three hundred feet from the east channel bank; at the time the first whistle was blown witness put his helm to port; did not see anyone on the forward deck of the *Richmond*; the whistle of the propeller was louder than that of the *Vanderbilt*; witness did not signal the propeller, as she was not in the way; the whistles of the *Vanderbilt* were clear and sharp; witness blew the second whistle because the *Richmond* did not reply to the first; there was no reply either to the first or second signals of the *Vanderbilt*, at the time of the collision the *Richmond* was bearing on the east shore, and the *Vanderbilt* was out of her regular course for vessels coming down the river; large vessels generally pass the west side of Esopus Island coming down, as there is more room and more water; vessels going up generally run along the east shore; the *Vanderbilt* was to the east of Esopus Island on her way up; the propeller was bound down; could plainly see her lights; the *Vanderbilt* had a lookout, Cornelius Van Schaick, who was on the forward deck attending to his duties; the first pilot was not on duty; he was to have come on duty at Kingston and have taken charge of the vessel from that point to Troy, which is the most difficult part of the river to pilot a vessel through; when the collision took place the *Richmond* swung the bow of the *Vanderbilt* round about, in the direction of north to south; witness remained in the pilot-house until the vessels got apart; the officers of witness's boat assisted the passengers of the *Richmond* to the *Vanderbilt*, which took about twenty-five minutes; William Lane cut away the guard of the *Vanderbilt*, so that the passengers could come on board; witness saw no assistance rendered on the part of the Captain or other officers of the *Richmond*; the *Vanderbilt* attempted to work herself clear; saw no vessels come to the assistance of the boats; soon after the *Drew* hove in sight, and the *Vanderbilt* signalled her with three whistles and by a bell; the *Drew* came alongside and took the passengers; also saw a sloop and schooner at this time; the witness saw no sloop in the neighborhood of the propeller; there was sufficient room on the west side for the *Richmond* to have gone down; did not at any time order two whistles to be blown, nor were two whistles blown; Horrce Guther blew the whistle of the *Vanderbilt*; did not hear two whistles from the *Richmond*, and there was not room enough for her to pass to the eastward of the *Vanderbilt*; it was impossible for the officers of the *Vanderbilt* to arrest the collision under the circumstances; the collision took place about half a mile below the lower point of Esopus Island.

On his cross-examination witness said he could not say how near a vessel could approach Esopus Island; the *Richmond* did not answer the signal of the *Vanderbilt* until the latter was backing water; when the *Richmond* blew her whistle the steamers were about seven hundred feet apart, both heading east; the signal bell to "back" her rang on the *Vanderbilt* about a minute after the second whistle, and the long whistle of the *Dean Richmond* was blown about half a minute before the collision; when he blew the second whistle he thought a collision was inevitable; the steamers were then three-fourths of a mile apart; the *Richmond*, from her course, which was almost across the stream, had the appearance of heading for the east land, just above Hyde Park dock; the rules and regulations of pilots are not hung up in the wheel-house of the *Vanderbilt*; he did not think to give the alarm whistle when he found the *Richmond* did not respond to the first whistle of the *Vanderbilt*.

The investigation will be resumed this morning.

Award of Contracts.

The following contracts were awarded by the Croton Department yesterday:

For completion of unfinished sewer in Seventieth-street and through Tenth-avenue, to J. B. DEVLIN, at $13,161 80, time 100 days; same, between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, to D. J. HACKETT, at $56,841 55, time 300 days; same, in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to J. B. LAMBERTSON, at $22,298 33, time 309 days; same, in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, to THOS. FARLEY, at $1,784 60, time 8 days.

For paving with stone block pavement Twenty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, contract awarded to WM. C. JARDINE at $16,671, time 30 days; same in Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, to THOMAS FITZSIMONS at $7,516 50, time 97 days; same in Fifty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, to J. M. PETTIGREW at $2 65 per square yard, time 90 days; same in Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, to W. C. JARDINE at $9,637 84; same in Thirty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenues, to J. M. PETTIGREW at $4,136 54, time 90 days.

For cross-walks—West-street, from south side of Morton to Pier No. 50, to GEORGE KIDNEY at $282, time 4 days; same in West-street, from south side of South to Hudson River, to GEORGE KIDNEY at $416 50, time 4 days; same in West-street, from Chrristopher to Pier No. 51, to MICHAEL GAVIN at $295 80, time 5 days; same across West-street to Pier No. 44 North River, to GEORGE KIDNEY at $281, time 4 days.

The Clinton-street (Brooklyn) Church Difficulty—Rev. Dr. West and the Presbytery.

A full report of the proceedings before the Brooklyn Presbytery has already appeared in the TIMES, but circumstances have since developed which render it but fair to Rev. Dr. WEST to state, first, that he had been home from Europe but three days when he appeared before the Presbytery, and traveled one hundred and twenty miles for the sake of seeing his family; and that, second, the Presbytery came to the conclusions already recorded in spite of his reiterated demand for a trial. One of the members of the Presbytery desires the insertion of the following explanatory card:

OCT. 24, 1867.

Justice to Rev. Dr. WEST requires that it should be publicly and explicitly stated that the ground of Dr. WEST's refusal to concur in the request for the dissolution of the pastoral relation was no desire on his part to continue in that relation after the conduct and treatment he had recently received, but was solely on the ground that the Presbytery were proceeding to decide upon the question before them without ascertaining whether the allegations made against the pastor were true or false—allegations which were urged as reasons for the dissolution of the pastoral relation. Dr. WEST claimed that he was slandered as a man and a minister, and three times, in written form, demanded of his Presbytery that a Committee of Investigation should be appointed to report to the Presbytery whether there is evidence of the truth or falsehood of these allegations before the final vote was taken. The Presbytery refused the demand, supporting that refusal by the argument that there were no charges before the body, and no rumors calling for the attention of the Presbytery. Dr. WEST responded that such rumors were afloat everywhere, in the air, repeated from mouth to mouth, found in some of the papers in the Presbytery, circulated in the newspapers, and constantly and injuriously increasing. To this it was replied that the Presbytery was not there to enter upon the investigation of the truth or falsehood of such things, even at the demand of a pastor, under such circumstances. The pastoral relation was dissolved in the evening during the absence of the pastor, notwithstanding he had informed the Presbytery in the afternoon that he desired to answer some important matter just introduced against him by one of the commissioners, and notwithstanding his written request to have the privilege of so doing, it was thought very probable that the Presbytery would win. The point of real difference in the adjudication of this case, between the pastor and the Presbytery was, that in the judgment of the former, the mode of procedure adopted by the latter would be injurious to his ministerial character, while in the judgment of the latter the contrary was maintained. Dr. WEST gave notice of appeal and complaint. Whether the explanatory note yet to be introduced by the Presbytery shall modify his determination in this respect, we cannot tell.

Board of Audit.

The Board convened yesterday for the first time this week—present Messrs. BONNEY, CONNOLLY and DEPEW.

The first claim was that of GEO. ROOM, keeper of the City Hall, who presented pay-rolls of laborers—mostly females—employed in taking care of the rooms of the City Hall and other public buildings. The total amount of the claims is $4,566 32, and they cover service performed in the months of November and December, 1866. The reason they were not paid at the time was that the appropriation for that purpose ran out.

Additional testimony was taken in reference to the claims of the *Evening Post* and *Sunday Times* previously submitted.

SAMUEL C. REED submitted a claim of $10,512 75 for attorney's fees and disbursements in behalf of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, from June, 1864, to June, 1866. The claimant testified that he was appointed counsel for the Department by Mr. McGREGOR, who fixed his salary at $3,500 per annum. The balance of the claim was for office rent, fuel, gas, desk hire and other disbursements.

In defence of the claim counsel for the Corporation cited a law of 1864, which states that the Superintendent of Public Buildings should have authority to appoint an attorney, whose salary should be $2,000, which should be paid out of the fees collected by him in the way of penalties. The claimant, he said, knew what the salary was to be when he took the office, and how he was to be paid.

In answer to this the claimant stated that three-fourths of the penalties were imposed on poor people, who could not afford to pay them, and were therefore remitted. He said he presented this claim, not as a legal, but an equitable one. The man who now held the office was paid $3,500 a year, and he thought he was entitled to the same amount.

MICHAEL RILEY presented a claim of $172 50 for sixty days' labor, performed by direction of the Superintendent of Lands and Places, in 1866.

The Board then adjourned to Nov. 11, 12 M.

Internal Revenue Seizures.

At the office of the Board of Internal Revenue yesterday the following seizures were reported:

The distillery of KINNEY & READLE, No. 434 West Forty-second-street, and rectifying establishment of NICHOLAS HENRY, at No. 132 West Forty-second-street, seized by Inspector GROAT. The charges are fraudulent returns in the first case, and receiving spirits from the distillery through pipes located under ground.

Four barrels of spirits on a cart in Water-street, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, because of fraudulent brands.

The distillery of H. METZLER, at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, East River. Cause assigned—2,440 gallons of beer are not accounted for.

Four barrels of whisky near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, bearing fraudulent brands.

The following detentions are reported. The owners are required to furnish proof of the tax having been paid:

289 barrels of spirits at the warehouse of S. N. PIKE; 306 barrels at T. B. KERR's establishment, Nos. 138 and 140 West Seventeenth-street; 6,770 gallons at the store of W. D. CRARY, in Pearl-street.

The officers detailed to note the arrival of whisky at this port report that 1,018 barrels were landed at the several wharves yesterday, mostly consigned to Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second District.

The Yellow Fever at Galveston Abated.

The following telegram was received in this City yesterday:

Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York:
No further funds are required for the sufferers at Galveston. T. H. McMAHAN & CO.

The fever still rages at Houston and other points in the interior of Texas, and Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. undertake to forward any additional contributions thither.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A WOUND THAT MAY PROVE FATAL.

At a late hour on Thursday night, JAMES BAGLEY and JOHN DAVISON entered the lager-beer saloon No. 24 Elizabeth-street, in company with two females, and met JAMES BRITT, who was engaged in posting bills for politicians. Soon after a quarrel arose between the parties on local politics, and the proprietor of the saloon ordered them out. On reaching the sidewalk, DAVISON and BAGLEY assaulted the amateur billposter, beat him severely and finally stabbed him in the back, causing a severe wound. Both the assailants were arrested by the Sixth Ward Police, arraigned before the magistrate and held for examination. BRITT had his wound dressed at the New-York Hospital, when he returned home to No. 15 Elizabeth-street. Coroner WILDEY intends taking his *ante-mortem* deposition, as the wound is considered dangerous. BRITT was arrested a few days ago on a charge of having stabbed a man named JOHN MORRISSEY.

A VICTIMIZED EMIGRANT.

ANDREAS STEAFAIN and WM. NIEMEYER landed in this City a few days ago from an emigrant ship, and became domiciled at Castle Garden. On Thursday, while waiting for the train to go West, STAFFAIN detected NIEMEYER in the act of carrying away his trunk, valued at $90, when he caused his arrest by Officer RILEY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. On being arraigned before the Court, the prisoner was held for trial in default of bail. He is a native of Germany and aged 18 years.

A BAD SHADE HANGER.

JAMES F. CONWAY was arrested by Detective MULLIN, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of larceny, made by Mrs. ANN E. GILL, of No. 208 East Thirteenth-street, who stated to the magistrate that she had employed CONWAY to hang some window shades in a room where a $200 watch and chain had been left. Soon after his departure she missed the timepiece; hence the complaint. The prisoner denied his guilt, but was held for trial.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

HENRY FOSS, a native of Russia, 19 years of age, was arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of stealing a $30 watch and chain, and a coat from WILLIE WITTE, of No. 98 Charlton-street. As FOSS confessed his guilt he was committed for trial.

"STRIKING" COMPOSITORS.

Officer MORAN, of the Second Precinct, arrested EUGENE O'ROURKE and OSWALD MAURICE, yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct. It appears that the prisoners were formerly employed as compositors in the *World* office, and struck recently because their employers assisted a Brooklyn paper with "dead matter." when they were discharged. Mr. LEONARD MURCH, book-keeper in the establishment, appeared before the magistrate and testified that the men had acted in a disorderly manner, and interfered with the regularly employed compositors. The accused were at first locked up, but subsequently were released on their parol to attend an examination to-day. The Court-room was crowded by members of the craft interested in the proceedings.

SALTED DOWN.

J. B. CAWERAS, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of fraud, was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, on a charge of stealing a quantity of salt, valued at $750, from H. J. BAKER, on the 13th of last July. DEVINE M. MUNGER, of No. 150 Front-street, was removing the salt from a lighter, when the prisoner came and represented himself as the owner of the salt, and so obtained possession. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Officer LAMEY, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested CATHARINE McGARGIGLE, of No. 50½ Mulberry-street, on a charge of stealing $37 in cash from the pocket of WM. McCARTY, of No. 56 Mulberry-street. The woman denied her guilt, but as the charge was pressed she was held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SMITH, JUSTICE.

ACCUSED OF ARSON.

JOHN McCABE, occupying a portion of the tenement house No. 525 West Twenty-eighth-street, was charged by the owner of the premises, JOHN JORDAN, with an attempt to set fire to the building by igniting the beds in his room, upon which at the time two of his children were sleeping, he, as is alleged, having previously put his wife out of the room. McCABE declares his entire innocence of the charge, stating that he was lying in bed with his pipe in his mouth, and that some of the sparks from the pipe happening to fall upon the bed the fire was the result. The prisoner had, however, said to JORDAN, when the latter burst into McCABE's room, that he had set fire to the house, and that JORDAN need not trouble himself about it. McCABE was held for an examination.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

C. W. KUNDSEN, No. 1 Fifth avenue, made a complaint stating that HENRY MASON and another man, who escaped and is unknown, were detected in an attempt to enter his office, on an upper floor of the building No. 662 Sixth-avenue, by means of a false key. Being interrupted in their operations, the two men fled precipitately, but MASON was caught by Officer DOWELL, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who found two skeleton keys upon his person. The prisoner was not able to satisfactorily account for his presence at the door of Mr. KUNDSEN, nor for his possession of the suspicious keys, and was committed to answer.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

EDWARD KNAP, of Hecorsville, Queens County, Long Island, made a complaint charging JOSEPH LEVY and JOHANNA SHANDROCK with conspiracy to defraud. His story as set forth in the papers is that in the month of August last LEVY came to him at No. 60 Charlton-street and desired to sell him a farm of thirty acres near Hecorsville, Queens County, which he represented to belong to him and which he also assured KNAP was entirely free of encumbrance. After considerable negotiation a purchase of the property was made by KNAP, he paying LEVY $1,500 cash and giving a mortgage upon the property for $4,600, the remainder of the purchase money. This transaction was consummated on the 19th of September, and the next day KNAP proceeded to his new possessions to take possession. On arriving there he found a woman named JOHANNA SHANDROCK, whom LEVY had represented to be his housekeeper in possession, and she yielding to him without question, KNAP supposed all to be right, and proceeded to bestow his attention on the growing crops, which had all been included in the terms of his contract with LEVY. Within a few days, however, the crops were seized upon an execution issued upon a mortgage standing in the name of JOHANNA SHANDROCK, which appeared to have been fully due and unpaid at the date of KNAP's purchase. About the same time another mortgagee appeared in the person of THOMAS RYAN, No. 310 West Fifty-seventh-street, New-York, holding a mortgage upon the land itself, purporting to have been due and unpaid on the 29th of August, a date also anterior to the purchase, and which mortgage KNAP was informed must be satisfied within thirty days, or he would be ejected from the premises. KNAP charges that the premises were in reality the property of JOHANNA SHANDROCK, and that LEVY's deed to him is of no value. He therefore charged them with conspiracy to defraud. The prisoner LEVY being arraigned, stated that he was a native of Germany, 39 years of age, living at No. 61 Orchard-street, and engaged in business as a real estate agent. He denied all the allegations of the complaint. The prisoners gave bail in $2,000 each for their appearance, and the case was set down for examination on the 8th of November next.

PETTY THEFTS.

ALEXANDER KANACK, WILLIAM DAVIS, EDWARD CARTER and JOHN CONNORS, for petty thefts of property, worth from $1 to 20 cents, were committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIVE LOST CHILDREN.—Mrs. ROSENFELD arrived on Thursday from St. Louis, and about noon left her seven children in the street, near Fulton Ferry, while she obtained change for a bill. When she returned to the spot where the children had stood, she discovered that five of the children—two boys and three girls—between 3 and 12 years of age, had entirely disappeared. The strangest part of the story is that up to a late hour yesterday evening nothing had been heard of the lost ones, although the entire Police force of New-York and Brooklyn were on the *qui vive*.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET FERRY.—Under the direction of the Comptroller, the franchise, for ten years from 1st of November next, of the ferry from the front of Thirty-fourth-street, East River, to Hunter's Point, was offered at auction yesterday. The highest bid was $4,800, but being appraised at $10,000 the franchise was withdrawn.

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—About 12 o'clock yesterday, JOHN STEWART, of No. 250 West Sixteenth-street, while painting the roof of No. 346 East Twenty-sixth-street, fell to the sidewalk and sustained severe, if not fatal injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

SERMON ON THE EXCISE LAW.—Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach in his church, Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, to morrow evening on "The Excise Law and the Brewers' Convention."

FERRY-BOAT COLLISION.—The Williamsburgh ferry-boat *Arizona* came in collision with a Government propeller yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, and broke her rudder, but was able to make her dock without much difficulty.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

PRACTICE IN ADMIRALTY—BONDING A VESSEL WORTH LESS THAN THE AMOUNT OF SEVERAL CLAIMS AGAINST HER.

George W. Curtis vs. The Ship Antelope; Franklin F. Randolph vs. The Same.—These cases came before the Court upon a motion made on behalf of the claimants of the ship *Antelope* for the release of that vessel upon bail.

It appears that on the 31st day of August, 1867, one George W. Curtis filed his libel against the vessel to enforce a lien, amounting to $827 22, for supplies furnished the vessel in this port between the 19th day of June and the 30th of August last. The vessel was at that time in the custody of the Sheriff, under process issuing out of a State Court, and the execution of the process of this Court was accordingly delayed until the custody of the Sheriff terminated by a sale and delivery to the persons now before the Court as claimants, when the vessel was duly seized by the Marshal under the process issued in the action of Curtis, and also under process issued in a subsequent action instituted against the same vessel by the libelant Randolph, to recover the sum of $23,000 claimed to be due by reason of a breach of a charter party, which occurred in this port at about the same time. The total value of the vessel, as ascertained by an appraisement, to which no objection is taken, is $18,000, a sum insufficient to discharge in full the claims made against her in the two actions above mentioned. The claimants having perfected their appearance, now move for the release of the vessel upon the filing of a stipulation in the full value of the vessel, the same to stand in Court in place of the vessel for the benefit of all the libelants before the Court, and conditioned to abide by and perform the decrees of the Court in such actions, and pay the sums awarded therein not exceeding in all the appraised value of the vessel.

BENEDICT, J.—Inasmuch as the value of this vessel is conceded to be less than the amount claimed in these actions, it is manifest that the claimant will, by stipulating to pay the decree in each case to the extent of the value of the vessel, render himself liable to pay into Court upon his stipulation in the two cases more than the value of the property which he will receive upon the release. Unless, then, some form of stipulation can be taken which will render the claimant liable for no more than the value of the property which he receives from the Marshal, the vessel must remain in custody. According to the view taken by the libelants the necessary effect of Admiralty proceedings against a vessel under circumstances like the present, is to compel the shipowner either to permit his vessel to be taken from him and sold before any liability on her part has been ascertained, or to allow her to remain tied to the wharf in custody of the Marshal until the final termination of the litigation in this or the appellate Court, or to pay a demand which he disputes. But the flexible proceedings of the Admiralty cannot be supposed to be inadequate to such a state of facts, and the Court powerless to prevent such an effect of its process. To relieve a shipowner from such a dilemma by a stipulation in the form here proposed, is as clearly within the general powers of a Court of Admiralty as the power to release upon a stipulation in the ordinary form. It is a power necessary to the proper exercise of the extraordinary jurisdiction over a ship and her owners which belongs to this Court, and the same reason which impels the Court to take the ordinary stipulation is applicable in favor of the stipulation in the form proposed. A Court of Admiralty will always release a ship and enable her to proceed to earn freight, when the rights of parties having claims upon her can be properly protected by a stipulation taken in place of the vessel. The stipulation here offered will fully secure to the libelants all the rights which they now have. Their proceedings look to a sale of the vessel in satisfaction of the claims set forth. If the vessel were to be sold upon final decrees, or as perishable, only her value would be paid into the Court, no matter how many claims were outstanding against her, and the lien of each libelant would be then transferred to the fund in Court, leaving the vessel free from all liens. Under the stipulation proposed the same sum will be paid in, and with this difference in favor of the libelants, that by the terms of the stipulation offered, the amount so paid in will be applicable to the payment of the claims of the present libelants before the Court; whereas, in case of a sale, the proceeds might be subjected to subsequent and additional claims. While, then, the stipulation proposed will secure to the libelants the payment of their demands, it will cause no inconvenience in the prosecution of the suits. The proceeding is, in effect, a consolidation of the two causes for the purpose of bonding, to avoid the loss and expense which must otherwise be sustained; and the causes could properly be formally consolidated for this purpose, and might well remain consolidated if either libelant desires to contest the validity or amount of the demand made by the other, to be discovered whenever it shall be needful for the sake of convenience or in furtherance of justice. (The *Wm. Hut*, 1 Lush., 25.) In all cases of many libels against a vessel, where the proceeds in Court are insufficient to pay all, the causes are, in effect, consolidated; that is, no one is heard without notice to all, and the rights and priorities of all are disposed of at one and the same time, each libel being generally considered as an answer to all other libels when the question is simply one of priority. (The brig *Fagown*, Olcott, p. 66.) It is not seen why the same practice cannot as well be pursued where, instead of proceeds, there is a stipulation for the benefit of all. (See the Bodney Blatch. and How., p. 227.) As to the objection founded upon the eleventh rule of the Supreme Court, it seems sufficient to say that that rule is not intended to apply to a case of several libels against a vessel which is insufficient to pay all: and no rule of the Supreme Court applying to the case, it must be governed by "the principles, rules and usages which belong to Courts of Admiralty as contradistinguished from Courts of Common Law." (The *Delaware*, Olcott, p. 242.) But if the eleventh rule were to be deemed applicable to a case like this, the power which the rule confers upon the Court to fix the amount of the stipulation without regard to the value of the vessel, would include the power to limit the liability of the stipulation as proposed here. The motion of the claimants will therefore be granted and the vessel will be released upon the claimants filing a stipulation to the effect above indicated. The form of the stipulation may be settled before the Court if necessary, and it must contain a provision for interest. In this Court, all persons desiring to recover property upon stipulations are required to include in their stipulations a provision for interest on the value of the property from the time of its receipt.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue for Curtis; Scudder & Carter for Randolph; Emerson & Goodrich for ship *Antelope*.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A STOREKEEPER.

The United States vs. David Stern.—This was an indictment under a section of the Internal Revenue Act of 1866, for attempting to bribe a storekeeper of a bonded warehouse named Coleman. The evidence showed that Coleman was keeper of a bonded warehouse for spirits; that Stern had a quantity of spirits in the warehouse and had been endeavoring to get it out on a bond, but the bond was not satisfactory, and that there was a change in the revenue officers of the district, after which the defendant one day came to Coleman and said to him that he had not been able to get his bonds canceled, and that if he (Coleman) would give him (Stern) the keys and go away a couple of hours, he would give him $2,000: that Streeter, the owner of the warehouse, was near by, and Coleman called to him and asked him if he had heard what Stern said, whereupon Stern repeated in his presence the same thing. Coleman's testimony that this occurred was corroborated by Streeter, with some small variation in the story. Coleman would not swear on the stand whether Stern was in jest or earnest, though he said that Stern was excited and seemed to him to be in earnest.

The defendant proved good character in his defence, and one witness testified that Coleman had spoken to him of the affair as not a serious matter.

An interesting question of law was raised by the defence on a motion to quash the indictment, on the ground that by the wording of the statute the accused must be convicted before he can be indicted.

The Judge denied the motion, but said it could be raised if necessary on a motion in arrest of judgment.

The jury found the defendant guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

For the United States, Mr. Bell; for defendant, Messrs. Dittenhoeffer & Runkle.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ALLEGED MURDER AT SEA.

In re Frank Sullivan, an Alleged Murderer.—Upon the complaint of the British Consul at this port, and upon the mandate of the President of the United States, Commissioner OSBORN issued his warrant for the arrest of Frank Sullivan, who is charged in the complaint of the Consul with having, on the 27th of September last, on board of the British bark *Maria*, while at sea, killed Eben L. Foote. The complaint further states that Sullivan is now in this City, and asks for a warrant for his arrest and examination, to the end that he may be extradited and sent into the British dominions for trial. Sullivan was duly arrested, and on being brought before the Commissioner was committed for an examination on Saturday next.

THE LOTTY MAIL OBSTRUCTION CASE.

United States vs. Richard Lotty.—In this case, previously reported, and in which the defendant, a policeman, is charged with obstructing the mail by arresting the driver of a mail wagon, the Commissioner discharged the defendant, on the ground that, at the time of the arrest, the driver of the mail wagon was committing a misdemeanor under the State law, by willfully obstructing the railroad track.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Before Judge Fullerton and a Jury.

THE OWNERSHIP OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

John P. Huggins vs. James Lynch, Sheriff.—The complaint in this action alleges that on or about the 18th day of May, 1864, the plaintiff was the owner of a large amount of personal property, valued at $3,420 59, consisting of an engine lathe, a bone-boiler, a cracking-mill, and many other articles; that the same were stored in building No. 39 Tompkins-street, occupied by Cornelius Van Ness and John Fitzgerald as a rice-mill; that the defendant unlawfully broke open the building, entered therein, took possession of the property, and converted it to his own use.

The defendant answered that, at the time mentioned, he was the Sheriff of the City of New-York, and that whatever he did in the premises was done in the performance of his duty as such officer. He denied that the property mentioned was, at the time he seized the same, the property of the plaintiff or that the same was in his possession. The affirmative defence is that a judgment was obtained in the Supreme Court in which the Farmers' Bank of Reading were plaintiffs and one Albert H. Wright defendant, on the 14th day of March, 1864; that this judgment was against Wright for $2,680 85. An execution was issued thereon and placed in defendant's hands for service, and defendant levied upon the goods in question, believing them to be the property of said Wright. A judgment in favor of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island against said Wright for $5,663 90 was also obtained on the 25th of March, 1864, and an execution based on this judgment was also delivered to the defendant as Sheriff, and he, by virtue thereof, levied on said property. The principal point in dispute was the fact whether the property at the time of the levy by the Sheriff was the property of the plaintiff, or of Albert H. Wright. A large amount of testimony was given in the case, *pro* and *con*, the trial having occupied two days. The jury, after a protracted deliberation, were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were therefore discharged. For the plaintiff, Judge Allen and Mr. B. C. Thayer. For the defendant, Mr. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 25.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE RIGHT OF A JUDGE TO MAKE ORDERS OUT OF COURT—DIFFICULTY BETWEEN RECEIVERS.

In the matter of the Receivership of the Columbian Insurance Company.—This case was before the Court to-day in a new phase. Mr. Cyrus Curtiss, one of the Receivers of the Company, applied to the Judge at Chambers, on an order to show cause for the purpose of having an order made by Judge BARNARD, a few days ago, set aside. The statement made on the part of Mr. Curtiss is, that George A. Osgood, his co-Receiver, made application to Judge BARNARD out of Court and obtained from him an order that the whole funds of the Company, amounting to $183,000, be transferred from the United States Trust Company, where the same had been deposited by order of the Court at the beginning of the Receivership, to the Union Trust Company. The latter stated that the first he knew of this order was when it was presented to him, together with a check for the whole amount—$183,000—purporting to have been drawn by the Receivers, payable to their own order. This check on the United States Trust Company was signed and indorsed by Mr. George A. Osgood, as Receiver, and the relator, Mr. Curtiss, was asked to sign and indorse it also. The latter said he knew of no reason why the trust funds should be transferred from one company to the other.

Mr. Osgood's position is that the Union Trust Company were willing to pay more interest on the money than the United States Trust Company, and that as a Trustee of the funds for the benefit of the creditors, it was his duty to get as much interest as he could. The Union Company, it was shown, would pay 5 per cent. interest, while the United States Trust Company would allow but 4 per cent.

The counsel for the creditors of the Insurance Company contended that it was for their interest to allow the funds to remain in the United States Trust Company, where they were originally deposited. He read a paper tending to show that the position of the other side as to the increased interest resulting from

the transfer was not well taken, inasmuch as the United States Trust Company would pay 5 per cent. A letter dated about the 1st of October inst. was placed before the Court to that effect.

Counsel for Mr. Curtis insisted, first, that according to the practice and a rule of the General Term of the Supreme Court of this District, Judge Barnard had no right and no authority whatever to make the order he had, to transfer the funds from the United States Trust Company to the Union Trust Company; that Judge Barnard was not the Judge duly assigned to sit at Chambers, and was not sitting at Chambers when he made the order. In the second place, even if he had the right to make such an order, there were no papers presented to him on which he could base it—in other words, that no sufficient facts or reasons were given to warrant his granting the order applied for by Mr. George A. Osgood. What Mr. Curtiss now wants, said counsel, is to know what he is to do.

The counsel for Mr. Osgood said the respondent was not there on any questions of courtesy as between one Receiver and another. Much had been said about the courtesy which Mr. Osgood should have exercised toward the gentleman who is his co-Receiver; that he ought to have notified him of his intention to apply to the Court to have the funds transferred from one Trust Company to the other; that good faith and fair dealing demanded this, &c. But the respondent stood there upon his legal rights; he wanted those vindicated and the creditors of the Columbian Insurance Company protected—nothing more. Judge Barnard's order was in accordance with the law, and his opponents could not show to the contrary. He had a right to make such an order, and this whether it was made in his private parlor, in the Chambers of the Supreme Court, or on the street corner. The Code provides for just such cases, and it is eminently proper that such should be the law.

At the conclusion of the argument the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

For Mr. Curtiss, Dudley Field; for the creditors, Mr. Choate; for Receiver Osgood, Mr. Shafer and Mr. Peckham.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Oct. 25.

Before Judge Jones.

In the case of Albert Sachen vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, for damages for the loss of a child killed through the alleged negligence of defendants, (reported yesterday,) the jury had not agreed upon a verdict at the adjournment of the Court last evening, and were directed to bring in a sealed verdict in the morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 25.

By Judge Fullerton.

Bigge et al. vs. Sherman; motion denied with costs. Sowell vs. Sowell; motion denied. Graff et al. vs. Holdane; motion granted with costs. John Kelly, Sheriff, vs. John L. Pendry; motion granted. Northern Railroad Company vs. Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company; motion denied with leave to renew.

By Judge Sutherland.

Griffin vs. Nefus; motion granted without costs. Kirtland vs. The First National Bank of Selma; report of referee confirmed and judgment ordered. Nixon et al. vs. Hinman et al.; memoranda for counsel. Greenleaf et al. vs. Caldwell; motion granted. Rowland vs. Edwards; reference ordered to take proofs of the facts stated in complaint and report.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 25.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Gervezoin vs. Wheelwright; motion for attachment for contempt and disposing of property denied. (See opinion.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Yesterday a wearisome calendar of cases was before the Court of General Sessions for trial. None of them, however, were invested with any points of extraordinary interest.

Edward Williams, a bright looking colored lad, with a face "as black as the ace of spades," was placed upon trial for picking the pocket of a lady residing at No. 212 Second-street, while she was looking at a target company which was passing her dwelling. The evidence of guilt was conclusive, and the jury found accordingly. When arraigned for sentence the prisoner re-asserted his innocence, and as a proof of it, told the Judge that "his business was very honest; couldn't steal anything if he wanted to, for he carried bass-drums for 'sojers.'" The Court failed to see the pertinency of the remark, and sentenced Williams to the State Prison for five years.

John Foley was charged with stealing a valise and contents, worth $100, from the Spring-street branch office of Adams Express Company, on the 21st inst. The theft was witnessed by the agent in charge, who immediately secured the thief and caused his arrest. The prisoner told a very unlikely story in his own defence, but failed to convince the jury of his innocence. He was convicted and sent to the State Prison for five years.

Frederick La Passa, a boy 13 years of age, plead guilty of stealing a piece of alpaca, valued at $40, from Augustus H. Mansfield, of Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-street, on the 16th inst. He was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

John Williams and John Christie, young men of respectable appearance, were tried under an indictment for burglary, alleged to have been committed upon the premises No. 86 Franklin-street, on the 31st of August. The testimony against the prisoners was very doubtful, and they were both acquitted and discharged.

Rudolph Zingleman was arraigned upon a charge of stealing a tobacco cutting machine, worth $50, from Jacob Myer, No. 292 Avenue A. During the trial the fact was developed that the complainant and defendant had once been partners together in business, and had separated on account of rivalry in love matters. When the partnership was dissolved Zingleman carried away the machine, and afterward won the heart of the lady who had been the subject of the jealous rivalry.

Frank Stopel, a degenerated-looking "music teacher," was tried for burglary in the third degree. It appeared in evidence that the lager-beer saloon, No. 90 Fourth-avenue, where the prisoner was employed as pianist, was forced open on the night of the 15th inst. Early in the morning Stopel was found in the water-closet, having five papers of tobacco and three cigars in his pocket, afterward identified as the property of the saloon proprietor. The jury gave the prisoner the benefit of a doubt as to his guilt, and acquitted him.

SENTENCES.

Judge Russel sentenced the following named prisoners, convicted during the week:

Patrick McDonald, felonious assault—Penitentiary 1 year.

Robert Shaw, burglary third degree—Five years State Prison.

Edward Snyder, grand larceny—State Prison three years and six months.

Eliza Cronin, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years.

Thomas Wilson, attempted grand larceny—Penitentiary six months.

Michael Malloy, attempted grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 25, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	111⅝	5	Pac. M. S. Co.	145½
$5,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	111½	200	do	144⅞
$7,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C '62	112¼	62	Del. & Hud. C.	147
$5,000	do	112⅞	100	Boston W. P.	15⅞
$1,000	do	112⅞	700	do	15½
$5,000	U. S. 6s. O. W. L. half yearly	108	400	do ....2d call	16
$25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109⅜	100	Adams Ex.	67¼
4,000	do	109⅛	100	do	67⅜
5,000	do	109⅛	50	do	67½
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	106⅞	50	do	67⅜
1,000	do	107	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	54
4,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, New Is.	106⅞	20	Amer. Ex.	67
3,000	do	107	100	Mer. Union Ex.	26
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	100⅛	100	do	25
25,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d series	105	10	do ....2d call	25
2,000	do	105	35	do	25⅛
5,000	do 3d Series	105	300	N. Y. Cen.	111⅛
2,000	do ....small	104¾	100	do s10	111⅛
800	do	104⅞	100	do	111⅛
2,000	N. Y. St. 5s. 74	91¼	800	Erie R.	71⅞
5,000	Ill. Cen. Bds., '79	101⅝	200	do s30	71⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	60⅛	350	Erie Railroad P.	76
1,000	do b30	61	400	Chi. & R. I.	94⅞
10,000	Missouri 6s.	106⅛	100	do	94½
4,000	do ....2d call	106	100	do	94¾
2,000	O. & M C.	25⅝	100	do ....2d call	94⅛
[illegible]	do b30	25⅝	100	do b30	94⅜
[illegible]	do	25½	700	Reading R.	96¼
[illegible]	do s30	25	500	do	96⅛
[illegible]	do	25	200	do ....2d call	95⅞
6,000	Erie 2d M '79	102¼	200	do b60	96
2,000	Erie 4th M.	90	300	M. S. & N. I.	77¾
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81	400	do	78
3,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	73	100	do b30	78
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	91	100	do	77⅝
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	101	200	do	77⅞
3,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d.	85	100	do s30	77⅝
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	103	100	do ....2d call	77¼
10	Metropolitan B'k.	132	200	Clev. & Pitts.	79⅞
30	Continental Bank.	106⅜	200	do	80
10	Gallatin Nat. B'k.	107	200	do s60	79⅞
10	Fourth Nat. Bank.	106	300	Chi. & N. W.	46⅞
100	Mar. Min. Co.	8⅜	200	do	46⅞
100	Atlantic Mail	117⅝	100	do	46⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	33⅝	1500	Chic. & N. W. P.	65
100	do	33¼	200	do	64⅞
100	do ....2d call	33⅜	75	N. Y. & N. H. R.	121
100	do	33¼	200	Mil. & St. Paul P.	61⅞
100	do	33⅜	100	do s60	61⅞
100	Chic. B. & Q. R.	134⅞	100	do ....2d call	61⅞
			100	do	62
			100	M. & P. D. C. 1st P.	81⅜
			200	Del., L. & W.	110
			100	T., W. & W.	40
			100	P., F. W. & Chi.	97
			100	do	96⅞
			100	do	96⅞
			100	do	96½
			100	do ....2d call	96⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. R. '81	111⅝	200	Adams Ex. Co.	67
1,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	112	100	do b30	67⅜
[illegible]	do	112⅜	5	Amer. Ex.	67
[illegible]	U. S. 6s 5-20s R. '62	104¼	20	do	67
[illegible]	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C. '62 ....Small	112¼	200	U. S. Ex. Co.	68
[illegible]	do	112⅜	10	M. U. Ex.	25⅝
[illegible]	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C. '64	109⅜	100	N. Y. Cen.	112
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107	200	do	111⅞
[illegible]	do s30	106⅞	100	do	112
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	100⅜	1400	Erie R.	72⅛
[illegible]	do b5	100⅜	200	do	72
[illegible]	do s10	100⅜	200	do s60	72
1,000	Missouri 6s.	106	100	Erie R. Pfd.	75¾
[illegible]	do	106⅛	100	Reading R.	96
2,000	O. & M. C.	25⅝	300	do	96⅛
[illegible]	do	25⅝	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	78
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96	100	do	77⅞
[illegible]	West. U. T.	33⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts.	81
400	do	33⅝	100	do	81⅛
100	do b30	34	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	47⅝
100	do	33⅝	500	do s10	47⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	8⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	101
100	Pacific Mail	144⅜	100	do	101
100	do	145	300	Chic. & R. I.	95
100	do s30	143⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	43
100	Atlantic Mail	117⅜	400	M. & St. P. Pf.	62⅜
100	do	117½	100	do	62⅜
100	do	118	100	do s60	62⅜
100	Canton Co.	49⅛	50	P. F. W. & C.	97⅜
			200	do	97
			1,0	New-Jersey Cen. R.	120
			1,0	Del., L. & W. R.	110

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Adams Ex.	67	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅜
5	American Ex.	67	100	do s60	78
100	Quick. Min. Co.	18⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	102
100	West. U. Tel. s3	33⅝	800	Chic. R. I. & P.	95⅜
300	N. Y. Cen.	111	500	do s30	95
100	do c	111	200	do s3	95
100	Mar. Prei.	14⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	47⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R.	126	300	do s60	46⅝
1200	Erie R.	72⅛	300	do ....o	47⅜
400	do b3	72⅛	100	do s10	47
1100	do c	72½	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	65⅜
500	Reading R.	96½	400	do ....o	65⅜
300	do	96¼	300	do	65⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. R.	41⅛	400	do	65⅜
800	Mil. & St. P. Pfd.	62			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	25¼	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	62⅜
20,000	do	25½	100	do	62⅜
5,000	do c	25¼	100	do b10	62⅜
5	Am. Ex. Co.	67½	400	do	62
45	do	67	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	77⅜
300	Adams Ex. Co.	67½	200	do	77⅜
600	West. Union T.	33⅝	200	do	77½
100	do c	33⅝	200	do b3	77½
100	do c	33⅛	100	do	77⅜
300	N. Y. Cen. c	111⅛	600	do	77¾
600	do	111⅜	300	Cleve. & Pitts.	81⅛
200	do b10	111⅛	600	do	81
300	do b3	111⅛	200	do b3	81⅛
200	do	111⅜	200	do	81⅞
1800	Erie R.	72⅛	400	C., R. I. & P.	95
100	do b10	72½	100	do s3	94⅞
600	do c	72½	100	do b3	95
300	do b3	72⅛	200	do	94⅞
500	do	72⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	47
500	do s3	72½	200	do b3	47⅛
100	Hud. R. R.	125⅝	400	do	47⅛
200	Reading R.	96	800	Chic. & N. W. P.	65⅜
100	Cleve. & Tol.	101⅜	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	97

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	O. & Miss. C.	25⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	78⅜
10,000	do b10	25⅝	300	do	78⅜
100	Quicksilver	18⅜	200	do	78⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	33⅝	100	do b3	78⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	112	100	do b5	78⅛
100	do b3	112	600	Clev. & Pitts.	81⅜
800	Erie Railroad	72⅜	100	do b3	81⅞
200	do b10	72⅜	200	do	81⅞
300	do b3	72⅜	1200	do	82
200	do s3	72⅜	600	Cl. & Tol.	103
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63	500	Chi., R. I. & P.	95⅜
600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65⅜	100	do b3	95⅜
400	do s3	65⅜	500	Chi. & N. W.	47⅜
200	do b3	65⅜			

FRIDAY, Oct. 25—P. M.

The Gold Room declined below 142 ₰ cent. to-day, the lowest figure for six or eight weeks past. The sales were at 142@141⅞@141¾ ₰ cent., the Room closing at 141¾ ₰ cent. The Cash Gold was scarce, and the highest consideration of the week was paid for its use until to-morrow. We heard of ¼ ₰ cent. a day being paid at 1 o'clock, and this in the face of full one ₰ cent. decline in the price of Gold since yesterday. A rumor prevailed this afternoon that the Treasury would on Monday relieve the pressure for Cash Gold by advancing on the 1st of November Gold Interest due next Friday, and holding the coupons as so much Gold until they can be regularly charged off in the November accounts of the Treasury. As the Assistant Treasurer is sick at his private residence to-day, we were not able to confirm or deny this rumor. As it is contrary to the usual practice of the Department of late, we are inclined to doubt it; though the unusual pressure for the Cash Gold in making Exchange and other commercial transactions might reasonably justify a few days' anticipation of Gold Interest. The Foreign Exchanges were inclined to firmness early in the day, and some of the leading drawers were asking 109 for 60 days and 109½ for sight on London. The demand, however, for Saturday's mail, except in the way of settling London credits, proved to be quite moderate, and the rates closed 108¾@108⅞ for 60 days and 109⅜@109½ for sight.

There was increased ease in the Money market, and for the first time since the close of September some considerable balances were lent on the Public Funds at 6 ₰ cent.; but the rule to the Stock Brokers generally remains at 7 ₰ cent., and the rates on the very best Merchant paper are from 7 to 9 ₰ cent. ₰ annum.

The decline in Gold, the ease in Money, and the encouraging Cable news of the markets abroad for United States 5-20s and Cotton and Breadstuffs have all tended to impart confidence to the Stock Exchange, and the Public Funds improved from ¼ to ½ ₰ cent., and were in active demand at the close of the day. The Railway market also advanced on nearly all descriptions, and was especially buoyant on the Erie movement and for New-York Central shares. A large business was done at the Boards and in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange. The most favorable feature in the market was the advance in New-York Central and a recovery, from the lowest sales, in Rock Island, Toledo, Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh. The North West Common Stock continues firm, and there was an improvement in the Preference Shares and also in the Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul. The Miscellaneous list was generally better in the afternoon. A pretty strong demand was manifested for the Western Telegraph. Atlantic Mail sold up to 118 ₰ cent., while Pacific Mail was steady at 145, after selling down to 144½ cash in the forenoon. There was a fair activity in the Express Stocks; but the new Merchants' Union lost a good part of Wednesday and Thursday's advance.

After the last Board, broke up, the Railway market continued active in the Long Room and on Broad-street, and between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	100¼	100⅜	Northwest	47¼	47⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅛	112⅜	N. West Pref.	65⅜	65⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	106⅞	107⅛	Rock Island	95	95⅜
N. Y. Central	111	112	Fort Wayne	97¼	97¾
Erie	71⅞	72⅜	W. U. Telegraph.	33¼	33⅜
Hudson	127	127	St. Paul Pref.	61⅜	63
Reading	96⅜	96	Pacific Mail	144⅜	145
Mich. Southern.	78⅜	79	American Gold.	142⅜	141⅜
Pittsburgh	81	82	Bills on London.	108⅜	108⅞
Tenn. 6s. new	60⅛	60⅛			

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent., 1867	142⅛	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅛
6 ₰ cent., reg., 1881	111⅛	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	108
500 & 1,000, '81	112⅛	5 ₰ cent. coup., 1871	119
5-20 reg., 1862	104¼	5 ₰ cent. coup., 1874	110⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅜	10-40 registered	100⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109½	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109½	7 3-10 2d series	105¼
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	107	7 3-10 3d series	105

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¼
N. Y. B'y loan	107	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅜
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Illinois 6 ₰ c War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Michigan 7 ₰ c., 1878	99
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., ex-c.	62
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	91	Tennessee new bds	60⅛
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1875	102	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	50½
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1881	102	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	50⅜
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1886	103	Missouri 6s	106¼
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100⅜	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	83⅜
Illinois reg., 1860	100⅜	Missouri Pacific R. is.	106¼
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Mechanics'	119	Metropolitan	132
Union	118	Nassau	108
Fulton	152	Corn Exchange	120
National	106	St. Nicholas	104
Ocean	103	Impt'rs. & Traders'	114
Bank of North Am'a	106	Manuf's & Merchants	104
Hanover	111	Fourth National	106
Irving	106	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Lack. & W. Bonds	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. E's.	90½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	110	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	73
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	110½	Mil. & P. du C. 1st Mort	95
Erie 1st Mort. 1867	96	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99
Erie 7s. 2d. ind., 1879	101½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	99	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	91
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	90	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	104
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	89	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M.	93½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	85
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	100	Chi. & Alt. S. Fund	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1870	117½	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	103
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	89½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	83
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv.	82½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st Mge.	63
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96

One or two of our neighbors have discovered, to their own satisfaction at least, that the Quarterly Returns of the National Banks of this City, as officially published from Washington, show a small deficiency of lawful Money reserve to their Deposits and Circulation, instead of an excess of at least six ₰ cent. over the required 25 ₰ cent. They overlook the fact that the returns were made up, in gross, on Monday morning, Oct. 7, *before the clearances of the day*, which would leave their actual Deposits upon which the 25 ₰ cent. is required to be kept, so much less. Had our neighbors glanced at the item of "Exchanges for the Clearing-house, $102,870,864," they would have been saved the trouble of their hypercriticism. Taking every class of Deposits into account, and without reference to the large item on the other side, as due *from* Banks, $12,321,027, the position of the return, in respect to lawful money reserve, would be as follows:

Due to Individual Depositors		$200,373,879
Due to National Banks	$51,489,554	
And to other Banks and Bankers	9,902,598—	$61,392,153
United States Deposits	$2,386,822	
U. S. Disbursing Officers	997—	2,387,819
National Circulation Outstanding	$34,979,806	
Old State Circulation	308,525—	35,288,331
Total in Gross		$299,442,182
Less Exchanges for Clearing-house		102,870,864
Total Actual		$196,571,318
On which 25 per cent. would be		$49,142,829
The Banks held:		
In plain Greenbacks	$33,535,237	
Compound Notes	20,971,375	
Gold and Silver	7,361,588—	61,868,200
Excess of lawful Money		$12,725,371

As illustrative of the recent demand for Currency from the West, and as a commentary on the sometime called "burden of National Country Notes," we may mention that the City Banks, on the 7th of October, had not use for their own Circulation, but for all other National Bank Notes in their vaults, within the small balance "on hand" of only $1,990,411.

If the leading newspaper organs of the Democracy, like the *World*, are disposed to make a direct party issue on the banking and financial question, as between the National Banking System and the revival of the thirty odd local Systems of Banking which it has superseded, they have full liberty, of course, to do so, and the sooner the better for the settlement of the question. Or if, following the lead of Mr. GEO. H. PENDLETON, they desire to get rid of a secured Bank Note Circulation altogether, in order to expand the Government Greenbacks for the purpose of using them to pay off the Funded Stocks of the United States pledged to be paid, principal and interest, in Gold, they have only to say so, in plain terms, and the country will soon understand where to find the party on *this* most vital point of national honor.

The *World*, in criticising the letter of Mr. JAY COOKE, indicates clearly enough that the party mean to oppose and, if possible, break down the National System of Banking, which Mr. COOKE so ably defends. But the writer, while incidentally referring to some few things which the numerous old local systems did, or were presumed to do, in common with the new system, is careful *not* to say that he would have these systems revived. It would be well before the election on the 6th of November to have this point made clear. New-York, as a commercial, manufacturing and agricultural State, of the first magnitude, has a large interest in the question of banking and bank-note circulation. She was the pioneer in the system of free but well-secured banking as early as 1838. It was after her model Free Banking Law that the National System was, in good part, shaped. She has readily surrendered her own preference to the great common good of a uniform secured Bank Note Circulation *for the whole United States*. Her people are satisfied with the unity and uniformity and solid security of the National system. There is no sentiment among them as a preeminently business community, opposed to the National Law or in favor of returning to the New-York Law. The Democratic Party would gain nothing by proposing or urging such a change. They will gain less by urging the repeal of the National system, and with it the destruction of *all* banking and bank note circulation by Corporations and Associations, especially if this be accompanied by the alternative of hard money on the one extreme, or an unlimited Treasury Note Circulation, after the manner and for the purposes indicated by Mr. PENDLETON on the other. We repeat that it would be well to have the Democratic opinion on this subject so clearly defined that the people of New-York can pass upon it intelligibly on Tuesday week. If the National Bankers of the City and State of New-York are to be driven out of business by the return to power of the Democratic Party: they would like to know it in advance, and so would the numerous other business interests of this great State identified with their stability and success.

We have not the slightest expectation that the National Banking system will be repealed by Congress, or its integrity and efficiency legislated against by that body. We believe its experience will be similar to that of the Banking Law of New-York—to constant improvement. From 1838 to 1864, a period of over a quarter of a century, every amendment made to the law was in the direction of security and improvement. The law, in one important particular, was more liberal and elastic than the National system. The privilege of a secured circulation was made expansive, or the reverse, according to the needs of business; the measure of circulation being the demand from the public and the profits of the banker, as varied by the seasons of trade, the condition of the crops and the general financial condition of the country. Whenever an increase of circulation seemed to be required, the two hundred and odd bankers of the State were ready to pledge stocks at Albany and to take out an additional amount of Notes. On the other hand, whenever their Notes came in for City redemption so rapidly as to indicate an excess of supply, the circulation was reduced; the excess of notes either held in reserve or returned to the Department at Albany, and the whole machinery thus became self-regulating. We believe the National Law will ultimately be conformed to this principle. It may not be deemed wholly safe until the country resumes Specie payments, but in the meantime we are by no means sure that Congress will deem it advisable to continue the arbitrary limit of $300,000,000. Much will depend upon the temper of that body in regard to the further reduction of the Greenback circulation of the Treasury. The latter will not, from our present impression, be suffered to go on without a corresponding expansion or privilege to expand by the National Banks.

In a semi-annual report Mr. JOS. DEGGENDORF, Comptroller of St. Louis, under date of Oct. 22, says of the city finances:

"From the Auditor's report it will be seen that the total receipts for the first half of the present fiscal year, amount to $1,425,360 35; of this sum $833,000 were borrowed from time to time during that period, and $240,000 are proceeds of bonds sold, leaving $352,360 35 as receipts from revenue proper, which amount exceeds my estimate of last May some $50,000.

The total expenditures during the same time amounted to $1,369,040 14, showing that the average payments per month were over $228,000.

BOND ACCOUNT.

The bonded debt of the City, on the first day of April, 1867, stood	$5,584,000
There have been issued since that day 500 bonds, under ordinance 6,053	500,000
300 bonds under ordinance 6,250	300,000
1,000 bonds for St. Louis Water Works	1,000,000
50 $500 bonds for purchase of Soulard Market	25,000
Total amount issued	$1,825,000
There have been paid bonds matured	14,000
Bonds retired by sinking fund	74,000
Total	88,000
The amount of the bonded debt of the City the 1st October, 1867	$7,321,000

During the next six months bonds will mature as follows:

November	$18,000
December	27,000
March	98,000
Total	$143,000

No provision has yet been made for the payment of these bonds, and as it will be impossible to pay them out of the year's revenue, I herewith request your honorable Board to pass an ordinance, at an early day, authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to issue a sufficient amount of new bonds to redeem the maturing ones.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS FOR SECOND HALF OF FISCAL YEAR 1867-68.

Taxes of 1867	$1,300,000
Proceeds from bonds sold	390,000
Receipts from all other sources	250,000
Total	$1,940,000
Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1867	83,000
Total	$2,023,000

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES FOR SECOND HALF OF FISCAL YEAR 1867-68.

To pay loans contracted during last six months	$833,000
Public Works (as per Engineer's report)	460,000
Board of Health and Hospitals	75,000
Cleaning streets	50,000
Interest account	200,000
Contingent Fund	50,000
House of Refuge	15,000
Work House	20,000
Fire Department	70,000
Fire Alarm Telegraph	6,000
Printing and Stationery	10,000
City Council and Clerks	8,000
Lighting City	10,000
Salaries	30,000
Police Department	105,000
Sinking Fund	10,000
Public Parks and other minor accounts	25,000
For street openings, right of way for Mill Creek sewer and wharf south	137,000
Total amount of expenditure	$2,114,000
Excess of expenditures over receipts	91,000

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,252,259. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	397	$155,128	715	$268,666	657	$260,963
Man. of Cotton.	402	111,327	104	28,865	127	36,184
Man. of Silk	311	267,357	50	59,498	95	94,780
Man. of Flax	449	101,609	555	155,800	292	66,663
Miscellaneous	230	89,824	46	14,186	271	27,891
Total	1,789	$725,245	1,470	$527,014	1,442	$485,481
		527,014				725,245
Total entered		$1,252,259		Total marketed		$1,210,726

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,586,813 53: payments, $1,033,815 58; balance, $113,899,889 41. The receipts include for Customs, $354,000; Gold Notes, $232,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 25, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	23	Barley, bushels	50,503
Flour, bbls.	18,972	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	6,828	Peas, bushels	5,414
Cornmeal, bbls.	50	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	500	Cut Meats, pkgs	18
Wheat, bushels	166,167	Lard, pkgs	753
Corn, bushels	68,667	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	19
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	816
Oats, bushels	73,316	Petroleum, bbls.	3,729

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $10 25@$10 37 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Continues in demand at 41c.@42c. for Yellow Western, ₰ lb.

BRICKS—Have been moderately inquired for, including Common Hard at $10 50@$11 50; Croton at $18@22, and Philadelphia Front at $30@$40, ₰ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, but steady, including Adamantine light weights, within a range of from 20c.@24c. ₰ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in demand at $1 75 for Rosendale, ₰ bbl.

COAL—Has been more sought after and quoted firm.

COFFEE—The demand has been fair for desirable lots, particularly of Rio, at our quotations: Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₰ lb. Sales, 1,100 bags.

COTTON—Has been even more active and a fraction higher in price. Middling grades are quoted at 20c.@22c., chiefly within the range, ₰ lb., on sales and resales of 3,900 bales, against receipts of 935 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,662
Receipts last week	10,019
Receipts preceding week	8,015
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	49,542
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	487,905
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	14,539
Exports since Jan. 1	367,024
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	41,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	101,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	21,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	98,000

FEATHERS—Have been in light demand at 75c.@88c. for Live Geese ₰ lb.

FISH—The inquiry has been generally limited and prices have been less buoyant. We quote: Dry Cod, $5 25@$6 25 ₰ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $18 50@$20; No. 2 do., $12 25@$13; No. 3 do., $10 25@$11 50 ₰ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4 50@$5 50 ₰ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c. for Scale, and 20c.@23c. for No. 1 ₰ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite brisk, especially low and medium grades, prices of which have improved decidedly, closing buoyantly. The export demand for straight lots of Extra State has been much more active, and the bidding far more confident. Of this special grade the offering has been comparatively moderate. Some speculative purchases were made partly for forward delivery. The home trade inquiry has been fair for the better grades, which, though not showing a marked improvement in price as shipping brands of State, have been held with increased firmness. Very choice family brands have not been plenty, and have been quoted strong and buoyant, though not particularly active. No. 2 Flour was less freely offered and in some request for export, but at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 25@$9 15; very poor to good extra State at $9 75@$10 25; good to choice extra State at $10 30@$10 60; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 75@$10 50 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 25@$9 15
Extra State	9 75@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 80@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 75@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 55@13 75
Extra Genesee	10 65@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00@16 25

Included in the reported sales were 3,500 bbls. Extra State for November delivery and private terms. Southern Flour is in more demand and firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. at $10 10@$16 25 for common to very superior extra, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to very choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $6 65 for City, $6 75@$7 for Jersey, $7 for Caloric, and $7 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 800 bbls. and sacks at $11 75@$13 50 ₰ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in fair demand at $4@$4 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds of foreign, including new crop Layer Raisins, at $4 35@4 40 ₰ box; Currants, at 13½c.@13¾c.; Almonds, at 23c.@40c.; Shelled do., at 35c.@36c.; and Brazil Nuts at 9½c.@10c. ₰ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS have been extremely quiet at about former prices.

GRAIN—An active export and speculative inquiry prevailed for Spring Wheat to-day, which advanced very sharply, and, though closing less buoyantly, left off quite firmly. Winter Wheat was in moderate request, and also stronger in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 190,000 bushels, including White Michigan, at $3 20@$3 25; No. 1 Spring at $2 29½@$2 33; (for a load of Green Bay, in store, as much as $2 45 was refused, and $2 50 asked;) No. 2 Spring, at $2 23@$2 27; mixed No. 1 and 2, poor prime, at $2 25½@$2 29; No. 3, part at $2 20; Amber State at $2 70, and White California at $3 20 ₰ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand, opening a shade firmer but closing rather heavily; sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, at $1 43@$1 45, as extremes, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 44 bid for strictly prime, afloat; $1 40@$1 49 for unsound ₰ bushel. Rye has been in demand at firmer prices; 8,000 bushels Western have been sold at $1 68 ₰ bushel. Barley has been fairly active at rather firmer prices; sales 51,000 bushels, at $1 50@$1 53 for Canada West, and $1 30@$1 35, chiefly $1 33@$1 35 for Western ₰ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet and quoted at from $1 52@$1 60 ₰ bushel. Oats have been heavy and lower on a limited inquiry. We quote new Western closing at from 79c.@81c., chiefly at 80c. afloat and 81c. in store ₰ bushel; sales 67,000 bushels, mainly to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during seventy-two hours, prior to 10:30 A. M. Thursday, Oct. 24, 1867: M. H. Clark, Buffalo, wheat; Albert Van Slyke, Buffalo, corn; M. Rowe, Buffalo, wheat; Lansing, Buffalo, wheat; Wm. M. Shirts, Buffalo, wheat; F. L. Sheldon, Oswego, rye; City Bank, Oswego, rye; Lois, Rochester, wheat; Mary O. Saunders, Oswego, flour; Julius L. Sherwood, Buffalo, corn; Ceres, Buffalo, corn; States Rights, Buffalo, corn; North Star, Buffalo, wheat; Dubuque, Buffalo, oats; W. L. Bostwick, Buffalo, wheat; Ida Miller, Oswego, wheat; Max B. Richardson, Oswego; barley and flour; Cassicus, Oswego, barley; Fall Brook, No. 4, Oswego, shipstuffs; W. C. Streeter, Buffalo, wheat; Linus Jones Peck, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Baltic, Buffalo, oats, &c.; J. M. Monroe, Buffalo, wheat; Champion, Buffalo, corn, &c.; St. Clair, Geneva, wheat and barley; Warrior, Buffalo, wheat; Maine, Buffalo, corn; J. H. Davis, Buffalo, wheat; L. J. Peck, Brockport, barley, &c.; Bull's Eye, Buffalo, wheat; W. H. Hallenbeck, corn; F. C. Reed, Buffalo, wheat; Rochester, Buffalo, corn; W. C. Lawrence, Buffalo, corn, &c.; John Lewis, Penn Yan, wheat; H. R. Crosby, Buffalo, wheat; Anna Maria, Buffalo, wheat; Gen. Slocum, Oswego, barley; G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, corn; R. J. Scott, Oswego, wheat; J. G. Lamson, Oswego, barley; Gen. Burnside, Buffalo, oats; Vandalia, Buffalo, wheat; M. G. Ritchie, Buffalo, corn; H. F. Cady, Buffalo, corn; Allegheny, Oswego, wheat; Harry Rankin, Buffalo, wheat; A. O. Lamareaux, Buffalo, wheat; Wm. Broethwaite, Buffalo, corn; M. H. Phillips, Buffalo, oats, &c.; E. S. Chillingworth, Buffalo, oats; P. J. Thomas, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Irving Mery, Oswego, wheat; Peck & Church, Buffalo, oats; Gen. Lyon, Buffalo, wheat; Oscola, Buffalo, wheat. The *Argus* also says: "The tide-water receipts of new crop Barley to Oct. 23, are 1,781,100 bushels against 1,986,500 bushels new crop in 1866, showing a decrease of 205,400 bushels. The quantity of Barley received from Oct. 22, 1866, to the close of canal navigation was 5,321,800 bushels, to which ought to be added 250,000 to 300,000 bushels by railroad. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water during the third week in October, in the years 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	50,400	539,909	644,106	1,142,800
1867	62,600	1,037,700	428,100	595,300
	Inc. 12,200	Inc. 497,800	Dec. 216,000	Dec. 447,500

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of October inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	176,100	3,282,100	22,694,800	2,128,800
1867	239,600	4,621,700	12,830,400	1,843,100
	Inc. 63,500	Inc. 1,339,600	Dec. 9,864,400	Dec. 285,700

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 331,420 barrels Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of October, in the years indicated:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Canal opened	May 1.	May 1.	May 6.
Flour, bbls.	603,400	176,100	239,600
Wheat, bushels	6,431,900	3,282,100	4,621,700
Corn, bushels	13,404,400	22,694,800	12,830,400
Barley, bushels	2,236,000	2,128,800	1,843,100
Oats, bushels	7,464,300	7,364,900	5,066,500
Rye, bushels	601,500	822,300	517,500
Malt, bushels	443,100	360,000	251,200
Beef, bbls.	8,363	100	......
Pork, bbls.	14,950	13	793
Bacon, lbs.	1,273,100	......	34,400
Butter, lbs.	267,800	187,100	101,000
Lard, lbs.	1,988,700	66,600	675,600
Cheese, lbs.	8,120,700	3,193,200	1,701,800
Wool, lbs.	488,600	441,600	331,900

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGS—Have been in very limited demand at previous nominal prices.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at 65c.@95c. 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request at about previous prices, including American, at 35c.@67c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ₰ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ₰ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ₰ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ₰ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ₰ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 57c.@67c. ₰ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ₰ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ₰ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c. ₰ lb. MR. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus—"There has been scarcely sufficient change in the market this week to warrant any variation of the views expressed in our last circular. The reluctance of holders to sell on credit, and the disinclination of buyers to pay cash, limit the dealings to that of a retail character. Brewers who have neglected to secure their supplies, do not place much weight upon the fact that the stock of desirable Hops is now nearly or quite all in the hands of dealers and speculators, and that it required cash to purchase the same. In the face of these facts it can hardly be presumed that holders will now sell on any terms other than cash, even to brewers of good standing, particularly while the present high rates of discount continue. It is now difficult to realize over 65c. cash for the best Wisconsin Hops, although occasionally we hear of sales in a small way at 70c. for strictly choice lots. Exports of Hops for the week ending Oct. 22—To Mexico, 16 bales; to London, 122 bales; to Liverpool, 35 bales. Imports—From Bremen, 21 bales; from Southampton, 15 bales. *Foreign Markets*—London advices down to Oct. 9 report continued inactivity in that market, with prices of both English and Continental Hops still on the decline."

HIDES—Have been sparingly purchased at drooping rates.

LATHS—Have been in demand and steady at $3 25@$3 35 for Eastern, per thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet at about former quotations.

METALS—Have been generally dull, though buyers, in most instances, have had any existing advantage. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23c.@24½c. ₰ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $44@$45: Scotch Pig, $41@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ₰ ton; Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½, gold, ₰ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c., in gold, ₰ lb.; Straits Tin, 25½c.@25¾c., in gold, ₰ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@27c., in gold, ₰ lb.; Zinc, 11¼c.@11¾c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and depressed, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 56c.@58c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 54½c.@56½c. ₰ gallon; do. in bond, 47c.@47½c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 50@$9 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$4; Pitch, $3 87@$4 25 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and depressed in price, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 35; Red Oil at 62½c.@82½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 10@$1 13 ₰ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been quiet at from $52@$59 ₰ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand at essentially unaltered prices. We quote at 19½c.@20½c. for Crude; 13½c.@14c. for Crude in bulk; 31c.@34½c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 50c.@51c. for Refined, free, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active but lower in price. Sales since our last 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $21 25@$21 43¾ for Western Mess, closing at $21 31 regular way, and $20@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 11½c.@12½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@17c. for Hams, ₰ lb.; sales equal to 270 pkgs. Bacon has been more active; sales 1,550 boxes, including Short Rib here at equal to 13½c.@14c.; Cumberland and Short Rib, December and January delivery, at 11½c.@12½c., respectively, ₰ lb. Lard has been more active but at lower and declining rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,875 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., and small lots of fancy at 13¾c. ₰ lb. Beef has been very sparingly sought after, at $16@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $23@$27 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 84 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet; 60 bbls. Western sold at $29 50@$30. Butter continues in good request at 36c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ₰ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 8c.@17½c., as extremes, ₰ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39 @42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	39 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	38 @40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	38 @39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17
₰ lb.	17 @17½
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₰ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₰ lb.	14½ @15½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₰ lb.	15½ @16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₰ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₰ lb.	13 @14
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₰ lb.	8 @11

RICE—Continues dull and heavy at $9 25@$10 for Carolina, ₰ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, including Turks Island at 49c.@50c. ₰ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 9½c.@9¾c. for Crude and 14½c.@15c. for pure Refined, ₰ lb.

SEEDS—Continue in limited demand, including Clover at 12½c.@13½c. ₰ lb.; rough Flax at $2 45@$2 60; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $1 90@$2, (gold,) and Timothy at $2 50@$2 75, ₰ bushel.

SHOT—Has been lightly dealt in at 11½c.@12½c. for Drop and Buck, ₰ lb.

SOAP—Has been in very moderate demand, including Castile at 17c.@17½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ₰ lb.

SPICES—Continue in limited request, at previous figures.

SUGARS—Have been in rather light demand and depressed in price. Sales since our last, 785 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 180 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@13c., ₰ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at from 14½c.@16½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 225,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; 73,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 67,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive and heavy, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 80; Hyson, 90c.@$1 50, including Japan at 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at 70c.@$1 60; and Souchong and Congou at 65c.@$1 55 ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 270 bbls., in bond, at from 35c.@40c., as extremes, ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day, but rates have been quoted lower. The principal business has been in the line of Breadstuffs and Cotton engagements for British ports. For Liverpool, there were taken 725 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. by sail, and 9-16d. by steamer, ₰ lb.; 17,500 bushels Wheat at 9¼d.@10d., chiefly at 9½d. by sail, and 12d. by steamer, ₰ bushel; 50 tons oil at 35s. ₰ ton; 60 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d. ₰ hhd. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₰ bbl. For Bristol, an American bark, with Flour, at 3s. ₰ bbl., and Wheat at 7s. ₰ quarter. For Antwerp, a British ship, with a general cargo, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, two vessels from Philadelphia, with Petroleum, at 5s. 6d., or if to a direct port, at 5s. 3d. ₰ bbl.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 26, 1867.

MEATS.

A fair business is being transacted in the market to-day within the range of our quotations. The stalls are all very well stocked. In the upper market a very good display of fresh meats was made in the early forenoon. In the lower market quite a lively demand was noted for Beef by the quarter and Mutton by the carcass—the latter being taken in an enlarged measure directly by consumers, the cool weather of the last few days favoring the development of this branch of the trade.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₰ lb.	$ 20	@ 28
Beef, chuck-roast, ₰ lb.	15	@ 25
Beef, round, ₰ lb.	18	@ 22
Beef, rump, ₰ lb.	20	@ 25
Beef, porter-house steak, ₰ lb.	30	@ 37½
Beef, sirloin steak, ₰ lb.	24	@ 28
Beef, coarse cuts, ₰ lb.	10	@ 15
Beef, corned, ₰ lb.	15	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ₰ lb.	25	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1 50
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₰ lb.	10	@ 18
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₰ lb.	6	@ 10
Mutton, chops, ₰ lb.	12	@ 20
Mutton, legs, ₰ lb.	15	@ 20
Pigs, roasting, each	2 00	@3 00
Pork, joints, ₰ lb.	16	@ 18
Pork steaks, ₰ lb.	18	@ 25
Pork, corned, ₰ lb.	16	@ 18
Bacon, ₰ lb.	16	@ 22
Hams, ₰ lb.	20	@ 22
Shoulders, ₰ lb.	14	@ 17
Veal, hind-quarters, ₰ lb.	16	@ 28
Veal, fore-quarters, ₰ lb.	8	@ 14
Veal cutlets, ₰ lb.	28	@ 38
Veal, fillets, ₰ lb.	28	@ 35
Veal, loins, ₰ lb.	18	@ 26
Sausages, country made, ₰ lb.	16	@ 20
Lard, ₰ lb.	15	@ 18
Suet, ₰ lb.	15	@ 18
Haslets, each	4	@ 8
Hearts, each	15	@ 35
Sweet Breads ₰ dozen	2 50	@4 00
Tripe, ₰ lb.	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers speak of a rather better inquiry, especially for Poultry, but at drooping prices on increased supplies.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Chickens, ordinary to extra, ₰ lb.	$ 23	@ 33
Chickens, broiling, ₰ pair	1 00	@1 50
Ducks, ₰ lb.	25	@ 30
Ducks, wild, ₰ pair	75	@1 75
Geese, each	1 75	@2 75
Partridges, ₰ pair	1 00	@1 50
Pigeons, Squab ₰ dozen	3 00	@3 50
Prairie Chickens, ₰ pair	1 00	@1 50
Pigeons, Wild, ₰ dozen	2 00	@2 50
Rabbits, ₰ pair	50	@ 75
Snipe, ₰ dozen	75	@1 75
Turkeys, ₰ lb.	24	@ 32
Woodcock, ₰ pair	1 12	@1 75
Quail, ₰ dozen	3 00	@3 50

FISH.

A moderate demand has been experienced for the principal kinds at our revised figures.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, Sea, ₰ lb.	$ 12	@ 18
Bass, Striped, ₰ lb.	18	@ 20
Blackfish, ₰ lb.	10	@ 12
Bluefish, ₰ lb.	10	@ 12
Crabs, soft shell, ₰ dozen	1 25	@ 2 00
Crabs, hard, ₰ dozen	30	@ 40
Cod, ₰ lb.	10	@ 12
Codfish, steak, ₰ lb.	12	@ 15
Cod, dried, ₰ lb.	8	@ 10
Eels, ₰ lb.	15	@ 20
Flounders, ₰ lb.	10	@ —
Haddock, ₰ lb.		
Halibut, ₰ lb.	20	@ 25
Halibut, smoked, ₰ lb.	16	@ 20
Herrings, smoked, ₰ lb.	25	@ 30
King Fish, ₰ lb.	18	@ 22
Lobsters, ₰ lb.	8	@ 10
Mackerel, fresh, each	12	@ 20
Mackerel, Spanish, ₰ lb.	37	@ 1 00
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ₰ lb.	15	@ 18
Oysters, ₰ 100	75	@ 2 50
Oysters, pickled, ₰ 100	1 75	@ 2 50
Pickerel, ₰ lb.	12	@ 20
Porgies, ₰ lb.	8	@ 10
Pollock, ₰ lb.	10	@ —
Salmon, fresh, ₰ lb.	50	@ 60
Salmon, smoked, ₰ lb.	30	@ 35
Salmon, pickled, ₰ lb.	23	@ 26
Salmon Trout, ₰ lb.	18	@ 20
Scollops, ₰ quart	50	@ 75
Sheepshead	25	@ 30
Sounds and Tongues, ₰ lb.	15	@ 18
Sturgeon, ₰ lb.	10	@ 12
Trout, ₰ lb.	1 00	@ —
Turtle, ₰ lb.	15	@ 20
Weakfish, ₰ lb.	10	@ —

VEGETABLES.

The market is abundantly supplied with seasonable varieties, which are quoted in favor of buyers. The run of custom seems fair, though not particularly brisk.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Beans, Lima, shelled, ₰ quart	$ 30	@ 35
Beans, string, ₰ half peck	40	@ 50
Beets, ₰ bunch	5	@ 6
Cabbages, each	10	@ 18
Carrots, ₰ bunch	4	@ 6
Cauliflowers, each	18	@ 50
Celery, ₰ bunch	18	@ 20
Cranberries, ₰ quart	15	@ 20
Cucumbers, each	1	@ 3
Egg Plants, each	8	@ 15
Garlic, ₰ bunch	25	@ —
Green Corn, ₰ dozen	25	@ 35
Horse-Radish, ₰ lb.	10	@ 12
Lettuce, ₰ head	4	@ 5
Leeks, ₰ bunch	8	@ 10
Mint, ₰ bunch	2	@ 3
Onions, ₰ peck	45	@ 60
Onions, ₰ quart	6	@ 10
Parsley, ₰ bunch	3	@ 5
Peppers, ₰ dozen	20	@ 30
Peppers, ₰ bunch	8	@ 10
Potatoes, new, ₰ bbl	2 75	@4 00
Potatoes, new, ₰ peck	40	@ 50
Potatoes, sweet, ₰ peck	65	@ 80
Radishes, ₰ bunch	2	@ 5
Sage and Thyme, ₰ bunch	3	@ 5
Squashes, each	6	@ 12
Squashes, ₰ lb.	3	@ 6
Tomatoes, ₰ quart	7	@ 12
Turnips, new, ₰ bunch	9	@ 12

FRUIT.

Business in this line continues comparatively active at our quotations.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ₰ lb.	$ 40	@ 50
Apples, ₰ half peck	25	@ 50
Bananas, ₰ dozen	25	@ 1 25
Chestnuts, ₰ quart	18	@ 30
Currants, Zante, ₰ lb.	15	@ 20
Dates, ₰ lb.	12	@ 20
Figs, ₰ lb.	25	@ 35
Grapes, ₰ lb.	10	@ 35
Hazel Nuts, ₰ quart	8	@ 10
Hickory Nuts, ₰ quart	20	@ 25
Lemons, ₰ doz.	15	@ 50
Melons and Pumpkins, each	10	@ 75
Oranges, ₰ doz.	10	@ 75
Peaches, ₰ quart	15	@ 30
Pears, ₰ quart	15	@ 37½
Quinces, ₰ 100	1 75	@ 4 00
Raisins, ₰ lb.	18	@ 25

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

The advanced prices asked for Butter, Cheese and Eggs, tend to check operations and trade is rather slow.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, prime to fancy new, ₰ lb.	$ 55	@ 60
Butter, fair to good ₰ lb.	45	@ 50
Butter, cooking, ₰ lb.	25	@ 35
Cheese, ₰ lb.	16	@ 20
Eggs, selected, ₰ doz.	38	@ 42
Honey, White Clover, ₰ can	75	@1 00
Honey, White Clover, ₰ bottle	30	@ 35
Honey, Comb, ₰ lb.	40	@ 50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ₰ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$5 00	@ 6 50
Coffee, Green, ₰ lb.	26	@ 40
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₰ lb.	30	@ 45
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₰ lb.	30	@ 45
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ₰ lb.	10	@ 20
Flour, Extra Family ₰ bbl.	14 00	@17 50
Flour, Family, ₰ 25 lb. bags	1 87	@ 2 25
Meal, Corn, ₰ 7 lb. bags	30	@ 37
Meal, Oat, ₰ lb.	8	@ 10
Milk, ₰ quart	8	@ 10
Molasses, ₰ gallon	70	@ 1 25
Rice, ₰ lb.	8	@ 12
Soap, by the box, ₰ lb.	8½	@ 11
Sugar, Brown and light, ₰ lb.	13	@ 15
Sugar, refined, ₰ lb.	16	@ 18½
Syrup, ₰ gallon	1 00	@ 1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ₰ lb.	75	@ 1 25
Teas, Green, ₰ lb.	80	@ 2 00
Teas, Mixed, ₰ lb.	65	@ 1 10½

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A SINGLE MAN, to go to Westchester, ten miles from the City; no one need apply who does not thoroughly understand the care of horses, and is in every way capable; he must come well recommended. Address Box No. 995 Post-office, with full particulars of references, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN a small family; must be recommended. Apply at No. 239 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART LAD TO WORK IN A florist establishment; good reference required. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. at No. 948 Broadway.

A SMART GERMAN GIRL WHO SPEAKS English is wanted at the Seminary, No. 9 University-place.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
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ESTABLISHED 1844.
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LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.,
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

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THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as good cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing, and is a good baker, and by her niece to do light chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress alone; have the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 412 1st-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third story, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children; is a good plain seamstress; would do chamberwork; has good City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 139 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN ACCUSTOMED TO travel by sea, and just from California with a family, a situation to return as ladies' maid or child's nurse; she is never sea-sick, and as to character and fitness for situation can give the best of references. Apply at No. 113 East 28th-st. for a fortnight.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork; has the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 23 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY CAPABLE YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress and light chamberwork; is a good family sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and dress ladies' hair; is kind to children; the best of City reference. Call at No. 409 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DANISH Protestant young girl, as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children and ladies' plain dresses; no objection to travel or go a short distance in the country; good City testimonials. Inquire at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse, who is also capable of taking care of an infant, and can give the best of reference for three and a half years from last place. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 17 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; understands fluting; or chambermaid and seamstress; would see to grown up children. Can be seen at No. 12 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting and doing up fine muslins; best City testimonials. At BOOKHAM'S No. 329 4th-av., near 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Scotch woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, boning, larding, pastry and baking; City reference. Apply at No. 9 5th-st., in lamp store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and is also willing to do washing and ironing in a small private family; can give the best of reference of two years from last place. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel or public boarding-house by a lady of experience; no objection to going South or West; good reference given and required. Address H. G., Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands working on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference given. Call at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as good cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 East 5th-st., near 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or would take care of grown children; has lived in first-class families; good City references. Call for two days at No. 94 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and cook; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups and desserts; refers to her present employer. Apply at her present place, No. 165 East 14th-st., old number, near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as child's nurse; is competent of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can give the best reference. Apply at No. 344 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 490 6th-av., near 29th-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as wet-nurse; has City reference; her baby two weeks old, and the first. Can be seen at No. 223 West 31st-st. Call at the basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress. Can be seen for one day at her present employer's, No. 6 West 18th-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; can give good references. Apply at No. 160 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 314 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO do washing for a gentleman's family, at her own residence, or going out by the day; can do French fluting. Call at No. 346 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A WIDOW AND her daughter, aged 12 years; the mother to cook, wash and iron; the girl to be generally useful; references. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 152 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 116 3d-av., near 19th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSERY GOVerness desires an engagement. Address J. H., Governess, No. 72 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl to do general housework. Address No. 97 Division-st., Room No. 5.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call for two days at No. 182 West 19th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has had long experience in England and this country; best of City reference from his former employers. Can be seen, or address P. M., No. 6 West 19th st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married Scotchman without family; can give the best references as to character and capability, being acquainted with the business in all its branches. Address GARDENER, care of James Buist, florist, East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener; can milk and is willing and obliging; has good City reference; his last employer can be seen if required. Address J. H. B., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER by a man and his wife to take charge of a gentleman's place for the Winter; the man a first-class gardener, his wife a smart housekeeper; first-class references. Address A. B., Box No. 252 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as gardener; married; no children; has a thorough practical knowledge of greenhouse plants, fruits, flowers and vegetables; wife as plain cook; good reference from last place. Address G., Box 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man who will be disengaged in a few days; best of reference given. Call or address JOHNSTON, at his present employer's stable, No. 128 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A HEAD WAITER'S SITUATION by an American Protestant man in a small first-class hotel; would like to go South or West; good reference; wages moderate. Address, for one week, JAS. R., Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant single man of many years' experience; best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call or address JAMES, No. 28 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Apply at 40 Wall-st., of J. B. GATES, his last employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent man as gardener and coachman; can take charge of a place, in either capacity; first-class reference. Address G. D., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman, can take charge of a greenhouse and horses and carriage if required; first-class reference. Address H., box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a thorough practical man of many years' experience; would take entire charge of a gentleman's place; first-class references. Address J. K. C., 678 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; single; best of reference from his late employers, all merchants of this City. Call or address JOHN, Herald Building, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man to work in a store, and make himself generally useful; good reference. Call at No. 834 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRIVER, PORter or to do work of any kind; good references will be given. Address or inquire for THOMAS BELFORD, care Jewell, Harrison & Co., No. 27 Water-st.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A GENtleman's farm, with stock, by a German man; best of references. Inquire of Rev. Mr. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of experience as superintendent of a club hotel or first-class boarding-house. Address J. R. STEWARD, No. 88 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man. Apply to present employer, J. H. Johnson, No. 510 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN WRITER having a few hours daily to spare, copying at his own residence. Address H., Box No. 152 Times office.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, FAUST.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MARY STUART. Leading character by Fanny Janauschek.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LE ROMANS D'UN JEUNE HOMME PAUVRE. Leading Characters by Mons. Le Roche and Mlle. Deborah.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GASLIGHT, with the same cast as in New-York.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Characters by the Company.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, NAOMI, THE JEWISH MAIDEN. Leading character by Miss Fannie B. Price.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock—DEBORAH THE FORSAKEN.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, FAZIO and THE LOVE CHASE. Leading character by Julia Dean.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CINDERELLA and FRA DIAVOLO. Leading characters by Leingwell and Mrs. Sedley Brown.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at ½ 1-2 and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDAN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FUSI-YAMA TROUPE OF JAPANESE, COTTON AND SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT. Theodore Thomas, Conductor, assisted by Madame Eliza Lumley, Mr. Leopold De Meyer, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. G. W. Colby.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ENGLISH BALL AND CONCERT.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ARTHUR SKETCHLEY—THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY.
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Late dispatches from Rome state that the party of action in that city, who have hitherto been very quiet, attempted an insurrection on Tuesday last. A mine was placed under the barracks of the Papal Zouaves, which, at a given signal, was fired. The attempt was a decided failure. Not a single life was lost; many persons, however, were injured, and the buildings were badly shattered. The general outbreak, for which the firing of the mine was to be the signal, was quickly repressed and the city soon became quiet. Additional advices imply that the Garibaldians have not all retired from the territory of the Church, but represent that the recent encounters of the Papal troops with the insurgents have invariably resulted in the defeat of the latter. GARIBALDI, heedless of the prohibition of the Italian authorities, was marching on toward the North. He was last seen at Rieti, a town within forty-two miles of the City of Rome. Gen. NINO BIXIO has accepted a position in the new Cabinet as Minister of the Marine.

The Fenian alarm in England does not subside. Latterly a Mr. O'DONNEL was shot in London, under circumstances which led to the belief that the outrage was perpetrated by Fenians. After some days, however, the Police arrested the guilty party, who confessed the crime, but was found to have no connection with any Fenian organization.

The Emperor of Austria has been most cordially received by the Parisians. Our dispatches set forth that a profound feeling of sympathy for the brother of the unfortunate MAXIMILIAN heightens the respect and esteem with which the Emperor is regarded by all classes.

A great battle has been fought within thirty miles of Pekin between the rebel army of invasion and the Tartar forces of the Emperor of China. The latter were routed.

GENERAL.

The election for the Convention in Virginia, so far as heard from, resulted in a triumph for the Republicans. But few Conservatives are elected, and even the moderate Republicans were repudiated by the negroes. In Richmond the last poll was closed at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the negroes having occupied it until that hour. The entire vote cast in the city was 10,051, of which there was for the Convention 5,328 and against it 4,723. The Radical ticket was elected in the city by 404 majority. Twenty-six negroes voted the Conservative ticket, and fifty-one white men voted the Radical ticket.

The election in West Virginia for State Senators and members of the House of Assembly came off on Thursday. The returns are meagre, and indicate a diminished vote. The Democrats have made large gains as far as heard from.

Late Mexican advices via Havana and the Cuban cable, announce that JUAREZ has certainly been elected to the Presidency of the Republic. Señor D. LERDO DE TEJADA has been chosen Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. An interesting letter from the capital, dated Oct. 5, and published elsewhere, embodies miscellaneous intelligence of importance from all parts of the Republic.

Advices from the Plains state that the Indian Peace Commissioners have succeeded in making a peace treaty with the Comanches and Kiowas, and that there is a good prospect of their making similar ones with the Cheyennes, Arrapohoes and Apaches. The details of these treaties have not yet been made known.

Gov. AUSTIN, of Honduras, has been removed from office because of his excessive partiality for emigrants from the Southern States, to whom he had given Crown lands. All the grants made by him have been annulled. JAMES LANGDON, Esq., has been appointed his successor.

Advices from the Isle of Cuba set forth that the rebellion against the authority of SALNAVE is ended. The revolutionists, defeated by the Haytien army, had fled into St. Domingo. The state of siege had been raised.

Gen. CANBY has issued an order forbidding the holding of the regular municipal election in Charleston, S. C. He has also removed the Sheriff and magistrates of Ives County, N. C., and by appointment filled the vacancies thus created.

LOCAL.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court Chambers, in the matter of the Columbian Insurance Company, to set aside an order made by Judge BARNARD, on the ground of irregularity. The order was made on the application of GEO. A. OSGOOD, Receiver, and it directed that the trust funds, amounting to $183,000, be transferred from the United States Trust Company to the Union Trust Company. This removal of the funds is resisted by Mr. CURTISS, a co-Receiver, and also by the creditors of the Columbian Insurance Company. One of the points raised is, that Judge BARNARD had no right, according to the rule in this district, to make the order he did. The decision was reserved.

The investigation into the causes which led to the recent collision between the *Dean Richmond* and *Vanderbilt*, was resumed before the official Inspectors yesterday. Witnesses on behalf of both steamers were examined. The evidence was chiefly in regard to the signals given by the vessels on the occasion of the disaster.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered an eloquent address before 5,000 persons last evening at the American Institute Fair. His subject was "American Inventive Genius." He advocated earnestly the erection of a suitable building as a great repository for inventions and representative industries and as a great centre of native genius.

The Special Committee of the Directors of the East River Bridge Company, appointed for the purpose of selecting an engineer and obtaining a plan of the bridge, yesterday reported in favor of Mr. ROEBLING's plan. That gentleman was appointed engineer, and it was directed that the work proceed at once.

Flour, Wheat and Cotton were in active demand yesterday and firmer in price. Considerable purchases were made for export. Corn was without marked changed on a light business. Rye and Barley were in better request and quoted stronger. Oats, Pork and Lard were depressed and lower. Groceries were quiet. Dry Goods were pressed on the market at generally lower and irregular prices, yet were in comparatively limited request, as buyers were looking for a further depreciation. The freight engagements were more extensive, particularly in the line of Breadstuffs, Cotton and Tobacco for British ports, and Petroleum for Continental ports, at, however, lower rates.

The price of beef cattle is still on the decline. Drovers and butchers are surprised at the rapid depression of prices. Fair steers are worth only 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. net weight. It requires very good bullocks to sell for 15c.@15½c. ℔ lb. Large numbers have been sold the present week for 9c.@11c. ℔ lb., net weight. The number for the weekly supply is 6,342. A very few of the best cattle were sold for 16c. ℔ lb., net.

There is a little more tone to the sheep market. Receipts are heavy. A few droves of the best were run off at 6c. ℔ lb., live weight. The general selling prices are from 4c. to 5½c. ℔ lb. The number for the weekly supply is 28,663. Hogs are active and sales quick at 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Good hogs, 7½c.

The New Radical Crusade for the Colored Race.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* insists upon another "leap ahead" in the matter of Radical action toward the Southern States. It is not enough, it says, that the Radicals should get into their own hands the "organization of the State Governments in the South:"—they must *fortify* themselves there,—they must prepare to hold those Governments permanently, by confiscating the landed estates of the white population and "dividing them up among the blacks." This, says the *Standard*, "is not only just,—but it is absolutely indispensable to secure the blacks their freedom." It must be done, therefore, at once. It remains a duty of Congress both to *depose Johnson* and to *dispossess the rebellious occupants* of these large landed estates." The one thing now most needed, it adds, is to "take the dangerous power of a rebellious land monopoly and *transfer its strength* to trustworthy and deserving parties."

We do not think this project of confiscation is as strong now as it was a year ago. The reaction lately witnessed in public sentiment was due largely to the force and vehemence with which this and kindred schemes were pushed upon Congress and the public. It is not so fashionable as it was a year ago to profess the most ultra and reckless radicalism, for fear of being left behind in the race for popular favor. Senator WADE, in Kansas, expressed what was then the disposition of most of our leading politicians, when he said he was ready for a *"leap ahead,"* on any subject and at any time. Prominent men seemed to be vieing with each other as to which should use the most vehement and unqualified language, and profess the most reckless and extravagant sentiments, on all questions of public interest and importance. Everything like calm consideration and sober argument was discarded as out of place; and men made haste to express the most rabid and absurd opinions, lest somebody else should establish prior claims to a deeper and more extreme radicalism than they. And it was probably a lucky circumstance that Mr. WADE happened to overshoot the mark a little, by proclaiming himself ready for an agrarian distribution of property, and thus arrested public attention to the tendency and drift of the radical theories and schemes of the day. The rebuke which he received will give pause to a good many who were eagerly emulating his example.

The *Standard* will probably do more good than harm now, therefore, by reproclaiming its extreme and extravagant theories of confiscation and distribution of Southern land among the negroes. It is curious, however, to note how steadily the things essential to the freedom of the blacks have increased. When they were first set free by proclamation of the President, an amendment of the Constitution was required,—justly and truly enough. When that had been secured, a guarantee of equal civil rights was demanded,—and that also was conceded. Next came a demand for a qualified suffrage,—inasmuch as the only security for the freedom of the negroes consisted in their possession of the ballot. And before this had been secured the whole party, by a very sudden "leap ahead," enlarged the demand into one of universal negro suffrage, accompanied by a large disfranchisement of the Southern whites and the establishment of military law over all the Southern States. In no other way, it was alleged, could the negroes be secure in the enjoyment of the freedom which had been bestowed upon them.

And now we have another "leap forward." Now they must have forty acres of confiscated land apiece. In no other way can their freedom be secured. In no other way can their ascendency in the Southern State Governments be rendered safe and permanent. But why will *land* do it? They will need houses as well as lands—food and clothing, as well as houses,—and a handsome balance at the bankers by and by, as well as either. Where are these exactions, made in the name of freedom, to end? White men do not require lands or houses, or even votes—or, at all events, the *Anti-Slavery Standard* does not propose to confer them upon them,—in order to secure their freedom. The negroes in the South are no longer slaves: they are masters of their own actions: they work when, for whom and at such prices as they choose:—they have equal rights with all other men before the law:—they sit upon juries, take part in political action, have the right to vote and enjoy all other rights which belong to and characterize freemen everywhere. Upon what ground of justice or of equal rights can more be demanded for them?

The colored race is likely to be injured, rather than aided, by this sycophantic and extravagant crusade on its behalf. They may be made for a time the special pets and favored recipients of political power, of landed wealth and of whatever else may be the price of their party support:—but in the long run their support on these terms will cost a good deal more than it is worth. Neither the political, the industrial nor the social institutions of States can be made to rest on such a basis. With every year their demands will become more and more exorbitant;—the effect of giving them special advantages over other classes of the community, will become more and more injurious, and more and more an element of social discord and danger; and the reaction against them will become stronger and stronger throughout the Northern States. Ohio has voted against them now, after two years of Congressional legislation in their interest, by 50,000 majority:—if the programme laid down by the *Anti-Slavery Standard* is followed up, the majority of Ohio next year on the same side will be twice as large.

The Democratic Party and the Senate.

The Senate is just now a formidable obstacle in the path of the Democratic Party. Flushed with greatly exaggerated success, they have begun to count the months which must elapse before they return to power. They calculate confidently on the possession of the next President, and the House of Representatives in the next Congress. And they talk patronizingly of their authority over the reconstruction question, and propose compromises, of which they and the Southern rebels, with President JOHNSON to aid them, shall dictate the terms. One difficulty alone seems to trouble them. The House they hope to manage, but the Senate is beyond their reach. Do what they may, win what they may, for years to come the Senate will be controlled by a Republican majority. The fact is awkward and cannot be explained away. Braggadocio and buncombe are unavailing against it. It is there—fixed, immovable.

The Democratic game therefore now is to break down the Senate. The *World*, in a recent paragraph on Mexican affairs, pronounced against a second Chamber in Republican Government. Its remark that "the tyrannical powers exercised by a Republican Senate in the United States have served to warn intelligent men, even in Mexico, of the probable results of reëstablishing in that country * * this branch of the National Congress"—admits of no other construction. It is an affirmation of BENTHAM's doctrine in favor of a single legislative body. Gov. SEYMOUR, in his address to the Albany Convention, did not explicitly announce his adhesion to the same view, but his attack upon the organic nature of the United States Senate, and his denunciation of the principle of representation by States instead of numbers, pointed unmistakably to war upon the Conservative branch of the National Government.

In his Brooklyn speech on Thursday evening, Gov. SEYMOUR returned to the subject with a warmth that showed how fully he realizes the difficulty which the Senate interposes to the accomplishment of Democratic purposes. His argument professedly rests upon the influence which the blacks will exercise under the reconstruction acts in Southern politics. He points the moral of his tale by dwelling upon white disfranchisement and negro supremacy. But the principle he thus propounds is not affected by considerations of color. His objection is, that the ten Southern States will send twenty Senators to Washington, while nine Northern States, containing half the population of the country, send only eighteen. Whether the Southern voters be white or black, rebel or radical, makes no difference in the argument. It is a condemnation of the fundamental Federal principle by which the States, as States, are secured an equality of Senatorial representation; and the object of Gov. SEYMOUR is to revolutionize the Constitution of the Government in this respect. His appeal has this significance or it is altogether meaningless.

There is nothing in the policy of the ultra Radicals which aims more directly at the individual authority of the States than this newly-invented cry of States-right Democrats. By assailing the organization of the Senate, and denouncing as a grievance the principle it incorporates into the Government, Gov. SEYMOUR strikes at the root of all security for the South or for minorities anywhere. Without avowing himself a disciple of the *World's* version of Benthamism, he does all he can to promote it. For there will be no advantage in the possession of a second Chamber, if its organization in regard to representation be identical with that of the other House. BENTHAM's theory of republican government was equivalent to a centralized Democracy, with no respect for the rights of minorities and no provision for the rights of States. JEFFERSON is to be discarded, then, from the new gospel of our New-York Democrats.

The allegations of the *World* touching "the tyrannical powers exercised" by the present Senate are as much at variance with fact as Gov. SEYMOUR's arguments are with old-fashioned American principle. Whatever conservatism remains in the Government operates in and through the Senate, which has been the only real bulwark against the application of harsher measures to the South. For "the tyrannical powers" of which the latter complains it is more indebted to the Democratic members of the House than to a Republican Senate, whose majority have steadily striven to moderate the legislation of the period, and to mitigate the conditions imposed by the reconstruction measures.

The Resumption of Specie Payments—Secretary McCulloch's Policy.

Secretary MCCULLOCH makes it no secret that he will assume the same ground regarding the resumption of specie payments in his forthcoming Treasury report that he has maintained for the last two years, and which he first set forth in his celebrated Fort Wayne speech, and reiterated at length in his Boston letter. That is to say, he will favor the resumption of a specie basis just as soon as the state of the national finances makes it practicable. He has avowedly and consistently pursued this end under all circumstances during his administration; and he has repeatedly expressed his opinion of its rapid approach at times when things looked infinitely less hopeful for it than they do now. As the President thoroughly indorses the views of the Secretary on this point, the subject will presently be brought before the country in the Annual Message in such a way as to command universal attention.

He will certainly, on this occasion, be able to make out a case vastly better than any it has ever before been in his power to present to the country. Though he is not likely to put forth views quite as sanguine as are entertained by those who think resumption may be effected by the time the Seven-thirty bonds are all funded—that is, in six or eight months from now—yet there is no danger of his overlooking the importance of that time and circumstance; for then our financial condition will reach a point of compactness and order beyond anything in the past, and which may well form a new starting-point for the goal which the nation must reach before its affairs can be placed on a basis of enduring prosperity.

The Secretary will be able to show an amount of funding in short-time bonds, and an amount of contraction in greenback currency, which will furnish the most solid arguments in favor of his policy, and which will appeal to the common sense of the country with a force which cannot be resisted. From his monthly statements, extending over the last and present years, it appears that in January, 1866, there were 830 millions of Seven-thirty bonds outstanding, while on the 1st of the current month there were but 365 millions, thus showing that 465 millions have been funded into six per cent. securities running twenty years. By August next the entire body of Seven-thirties yet remaining will have been transformed into the Five-twenties, and the immediate responsibilities of the Government, in the shape of principal, will have almost entirely passed away. One of the great barriers to resumption will thereby be removed. In regard to greenback currency, the Treasury statements show that in January of last year, 426 millions were afloat, while at the beginning of this month there but 361 millions, showing a reduction of 65 millions—to which extent the Secretary has contracted under the law which empowers him to withdraw 4 millions a month. This process of contraction is still going on, and the Secretary has it in his power, before August next, to withdraw another 40 millions, which will reduce the entire greenback currency to 320 millions of dollars.

Now there are sanguine men who hold that, as soon as things are in this shape, it will be possible for the Secretary, with 100 millions of gold in his hand, (which he now holds and will then hold,) to announce the immediate resumption of specie payments. Secretary MCCULLOCH, however, is a very conservative financier, and it may be taken as assured that he will do nothing rash!

There are some business people, and not a few speculators, who are alarmed at the prospect of the resumption of specie payments. They argue that it will unsettle values, business and industry, that it will come hard on the debtor class, and damage the chance of making money by the rise and fall in gold. From the way these people speak it would seem that it will be forever dangerous to resume, and that we must either always keep up the present state of things, or, at most, let there be a change of one or two points a year, until, toward the close of the century, we are able cautiously to bring matters out right. We hold that these fears are chimerical, and that, instead of producing any serious unsettling of money matters, the return to specie payments will give freedom, force and assurance to the enterprise of the country, and will be followed by an era of solid prosperity, which will speedily extend its beneficent influence to all classes of the people. When, in the period of a few months, gold fell from 285 to 125, the business of the country was not shaken nor its interests damaged. When it goes down 40 points more, and the national currency is exchangeable for it, dollar with dollar, there will be no more commotion, unless it be that of universal exhilaration.

And if it be in Secretary MCCULLOCH's power to adopt such a policy as bids fair to bring this about in a reasonable time, we promise him an amount of popularity fit to satisfy any human ambition.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Republican Press throughout the country are exhibiting a good deal of anxiety about the probable result of the November election in this State. It is feared that the story of Pennsylvania and Ohio will be repeated in New-York, and that the Democratic majority will be such as to imperil the future supremacy of the Republican Party. It is possible the Democrats may carry the State; but neither the Republicans nor the Democrats need make too much ado about it. New-York is as strongly Republican as either Ohio or Pennsylvania upon any vital issue between the parties; and there is no doubt whatever that with a good candidate and platform, all these States will give as large Republican majorities in the Presidental election next year as they gave in the last Lincoln campaign.

The publishers continue to put out very dear little books, as well as very dear big ones. The latest illustration of dear little ones appears on our table in the shape of a *brochure*, by Mr. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, entitled the *Interference Theory of Government*. It has a hundred small pages, which can be read through in an hour, and is, on the whole, very easy reading. Yet the book is sold for a *dollar*. We should think its price would altogether prevent its sale, for there are very few people who can afford to pay so dearly for a thing of its weight. Yet we receive great numbers of books no larger and equally costly. We are sure that the very exorbitant price at which most of our American books are now published, is damaging both to authors and publishers, as well as to the interests of literature.

MAXIMILIAN is already the subject of an immense body of literature. Besides "lives" and "histories" innumerable published in Europe, he has been done into tragedy, poetry and romance. His adventures, his personality, his fortunes and misfortunes, the pathetic relations with his beautiful wife, and the tragical circumstances of his death, furnish ample material for working up into every form of literature. MAXIMILIAN is sure to be one of the most striking figures in modern history for a long time to come. JUAREZ, too, by reason of the part he played in the execution of the Prince, will arouse the hatred of a hundred theatres long after he would otherwise have been forgotten.

Mr. ROBERT BROWNING is about to publish a poem of 15,000 lines, containing "discussions on a host of the most interesting and puzzling social problems of the day." We are not told what advantage it will be to put these heavy discussions into poetry; but if he makes it real funny poetry—as funny for example as his "Caliban in Setebos,"—it will at least make the reader smile. After he gets rested from his labor, we should like if he would take the *Congressional Globe* and make poetry of it for the benefit of members of Congress.

The Vienna *Press* has just made an important discovery, to the effect that BISMARCK has forgotten to make a treaty of peace with the Prince of Liechtenstein. It must therefore be concluded that Liechtenstein and Prussia are at this moment in a state of war, and will so continue, perhaps, for centuries. Luckily, hostilities will not be very active, as Prussia is doubtless entirely ignorant that the principality of Liechtenstein was an ally of Austria in the late war; and, on the other hand, Liechtenstein's army being only 51 men strong, she cannot very well do more than act on the defensive. Berlin, therefore, may be set down as safe, and so is Liechtenstein. This incident makes us reflect that there are probably individuals who at this moment are boasting in the salons of London, Paris, Montreal, or at other safe distances, of their past connection with the Confederacy and of their present important position as practical enemies of the United States. Their names were not recorded, they will say, in the surrenders of Appomattox Court-house, Greensboro, Mobile, and so forth, and they are still rebels. To such people we will suggest that if they will forget us we will agree to forget them. Like the Prince of Liechenstein, they have been passed by from their insignificance.

It really looks as though the time had come when taking bribes and selling his votes would be considered something *against* a public officer! We hear it rumored that a warrant has been sent out to the western part of this State for the arrest of a member of last year's Legislature on a charge of this sort. In Chautauqua County two notoriously corrupt men have been put in nomination, and there are men who actually talk of voting against them although they belong to the same party. In Wayne County another member of notorious and disreputable antecedents has been renominated, and a considerable portion of the party talk of bolting. These are all hopeful signs, as far as they go. Whether they will lead to any actual, practical results or not, remains to be seen. But it is something to know that men may actually refuse to vote for dishonest and corrupt men, without being read out of the party for it.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* comes forward with a patent specific for the troubles of the South. The people of the State, it says, should concert measures without delay to "fill the State with white laborers from the North and from Europe." "They must," it adds, "*crowd the negro out.*" Here is another proof of the utter incapacity of Southern people to deal with the problems that press upon them for solution. Their great want is labor, and they have it in abundance at their very doors—acclimated, skilled, and precisely what they need. Twenty years of steady effort would not procure for the South as much and as skilled labor as they now have. Yet because everything does not work smoothly at once, after the change from slavery to freedom, they can think of no better mode of improvement than to "crowd out" the millions of laborers already there and bring others in their places! This is "progress backward." It will take the South a great many years to recover anything of its old prosperity at this rate.

Comptroller HILLHOUSE, in accepting a renomination at the hands of the Republican State Committee, says that the selection of new candidates by the State Convention is not regarded as having "fairly reflected the wishes of the party," but was, he is assured, the "result of a supposed necessity, and involved no censure of the officers rejected." This seems somewhat enigmatical. What was the "necessity" which was supposed to render imperative the rejection of faithful and universally-acceptable officers? It seems quite evident now that the Convention did not fairly represent the party; but we should like to know what were the considerations which induced it to take the course it did.

In Ohio, as we have already noticed, the vote this Fall was the largest ever cast by some 60,000. In Pennsylvania this was not the case. The vote this year was 62,800 less than that of last year, the decrease being 40,800 on the Republican side and 22,000 on the Democratic side. A circular issued by the Republican State Committee says that "general apathy, caused by an apparent failure to appreciate the importance of the contest," was the primary cause of the defeat. But this is simply another way of saying that a very large proportion of the voters did not think the election so important as the leaders and party newspapers said it was. The issues presented were not such as to excite their interest or enlist their efforts; if they had been, we should not have witnessed any such "general apathy" as is now complained of. If any good use of the late defeats is to be made in the future, their real nature should be understood.

The Minnesota Historical Society is said (somewhat maliciously) by a contemporary to have been unfortunate in their scientific visit to Lake Minnetonka. They wished to find relics of the "ancient mound builders," and did, after praiseworthy search, discover several human bones and a skull. A brilliant discussion ensued, which resulted, however, in the demonstration that the bones were limbs of decayed trees, and the skull the skull of a turtle. If this be so, this Society must be a shining light in science. Nothing since the inscription of "Bil Stumps his Mark" on the stone discovered by Mr. Pickwick and his associates equals this feat. The Dighton Rock is boy's play to the Minnetonka mounds.

The "Boston organ" of the President is getting "out of tune and harsh," and giving utterance to "notes discordant." Its pipes need to be cleaned out, and its keys cared for. Ever and anon its Washington correspondent reports a personal conversation of the "highest importance" between himself and the President on State secrets and moves diplomatic. There is a great deal of "I intimated," "I then suggested," "thereupon I remarked to Mr. JOHNSON," &c., and sandwiched in are the Presidential replies. All this is sent on to Boston; and then regularly comes from the other Washington correspondents a denial, on the President's part, of "having used the language there attributed to him." So it was in the case of the President's alleged vigorous assertion to the Boston *Post's* correspondent that he was going to "resist Congress" in certain contingencies—resist *vi et armis*, tooth and toe-nail. The same organ now has an account of what Gen. SHERMAN thinks of "resisting Congress" in certain contingencies. But as this also will probably be contradicted at once, we need not comment upon it.

The Autumn races of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park terminate to-day with a splendid programme. Should the weather be fine, as it was during the whole of last week, the most brilliant entertainment of the season may be anticipated.

Some privileges in the way of political discussion are, according to the *Epoca*, to be given by the Spanish Government to the Spanish newspapers; and the *Journal des Débats* very naturally becomes quite satirical over the nature of these concessions. That there is need enough, however, of such liberty in the Spanish Press, all the world knows. The Madrid newspapers have long been accused of being weak imitations of those of Paris—with the good points of the latter left out. The intellectual vigor displayed in them has been of the most meagre sort, while the chief anxiety of the editors, apparently, has been to find what *not* to say. The object of the existence of many of these papers appears to be to prevent the dissemination of useful knowledge; and an English traveler once acutely alluded to the natural facilities which the Spanish language placed in their way for this commendable purpose, by saying that "fortunately for the editors, the polysyllabic and pleonastic gorgeousness of the Castilion idiom covers the poverty of meaning, as the manifold Castilian cloak covers a threadbare coat." Freedom of the Press would be a novel sensation for Spanish editors.

The organization of a new Ministry in Italy with Gen. CIALDINI as President of the Council, is a death-blow to any hope GARIBALDI may have had for the support, the countenance, or even the inaction of VICTOR EMMANUEL, in his attempt on Rome. CIALDINI has quite as profound a contempt for GARIBALDI, probably, as anybody in Italy. Last year, in the operations along the Po, he was understood to have had very little respect for GARIBALDI's excursion on the extreme left wing in the Tyrol. He is a very blunt soldier, it would seem, and an enemy alike to practiced politicians and to hair-brained enthusiasts. Whatever he does in the Roman question will be in the interest of Italy, but not of the "Party of Action." Under his administration, this latter, indeed, is quite likely to prove a party of inaction. It is rather CIALDINI's known straightforwardness and resolution, we fancy, than anything more definite, that has filled Florence with the rumor that he is going to settle the whole Papal business by a *coup d'état*.

A practice is gaining ground in our streets that the Police should be instructed to look after. The "National game" of base ball seems to have crazed all the small boys in the City and they are at it, apparently without intermission of time—hardly of space. They incumber the railroad tracks, so that drivers are nearly distracted with efforts to "make time" without running down some unlucky urchin; their balls frighten horses, break windows, spatter mud over the clothes of passers-by, and occasionally do serious injury to the eyes or faces of unsuspecting ladies and unwary gentlemen, who thoughtlessly make their persons an obstruction to the "National game." Down town and up town it is all the same. Pearl-street, Canal-street, and every cross street above Union-square—all are alike dangerous. The Police decline to interfere. We submit that it is high time they received some peremptory instructions on the subject.

The South, which has always persecuted the Adamses, and the Democrats who have never given them a vote, have suddenly broken out into a "*Gloria in Excelsis*" to that family. What does it mean? The explanation is, that one of the sons of our Minister at London has accepted a "Democratic and *Conservative* nomination" (as he is careful to call it) for Governor, in a letter in which he studiously abstains from leaving the Republican or entering the Democratic Party. But is this young gentleman the only Adams? His brother, Gen. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., remains in the Republican Party, clear and firm in his convictions, and will not vote for his brother in November: and he has the inestimable advantage of having fought for his country through the war, earning all his grades by actual service in the field—best known, perhaps, as Colonel of the Fifth (colored) Massachusetts Cavalry, and since the war as the writer of valuable articles in the *North American* and *Atlantic* on financial and industrial subjects. And what evidence is there that Mr. ADAMS himself has any inclination to the Democratic Party? We think the rebels and copperheads have committed themselves to a reversal of their historic opinions too soon and without sufficient cause.

The *World* is very eager in the pursuit of knowledge about the sale of whisky. It is a laudable ambition, and we shall gladly gratify it to the extent of our ability. "*How* it is" that whisky seized by the Government can be sold for $2 a gallon and more, as the law requires, when the market price of whisky is less than that, we cannot explain by authority. But the process does not seem very mysterious. Whisky *that has paid the tax* cannot possibly be sold for $2 a gallon, for that is the amount of the tax; consequently the whisky quoted in the market at less than that cannot be tax-paid whisky, and is consequently always liable to seizure. But if dealers can buy from the Government at $2, or a few cents over, they are free from all risk of seizure, and get the whisky for barely the amount of the tax. They can, therefore, very well afford to buy it at a price considerably above the market quotations. Is the *World* enlightened?

A serious difficulty, not wholly unforeseen, embarrasses the movement for female suffrage in Kansas. The women themselves cannot be induced to take any interest in it. They declare that they don't want to vote. The active politicians who are agitating for this "leap ahead" find themselves compelled, first of all, to convert the women to their views. This may somewhat retard the progress of this great principle.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, 22d inst., Secretary SEWARD, on his return from his home to Washington, with Señor GONI, the Spanish Minister, Signor CERRUTI, the Italian Minister, and M. CANTOGALLI, the Italian Secretary of Legation, with some other gentlemen and ladies, were entertained at dinner by HENRY WELLS, Esq., at his residence, at Aurora, Cayuga Lake. The occasion was a very brilliant one, and gave to these distinguished diplomatis's the best opportunity to see how warmly Secretary SEWARD and friends were welcomed by those who had been for a life-time associated with him. Occurring so far from all political centres, the very cordial and fitting words spoken of, regard for the guests, and especially for those, whose countries are in some form of historical remembrance, household themes among us, were most kindly received and very enduring memories were initiated. The liberal and broad opinions, and the sound judgment of these educated foreigners about our country and its progress, was one of many proofs, not always gathered in such agreeable circumstances, that we are no longer a people misunderstood.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 25.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. FORNEY.

President JOHNSON has in his possession a letter written to him by Col. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, recommending the appointment of a young man named RINGWALT as his private secretary, and denouncing Ex-Vice-President HAMLIN in strong terms. It is dated a short time after the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, and indorses Mr. JOHNSON's course at that time very earnestly. The President threatens to make it public if he finds it necessary to refer to Mr. FORNEY again.

THE ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

The Joint Committee on Ordnance met to-day, but without transacting any business, adjourned until Wednesday of next week. Gen. BUTLER telegraphed to-day that he should be detained in Lowell until next week, and will join the Committee about Nov. 1. As to Gen. LOGAN, another member of the Committee, a private letter received here from him to-day states that he has been confined to his room by a severe attack of chills and fever, but hopes to be able to reach Washington by the 1st prox. Owing to this illness he has been unable to accept invitations to speak during the present election campaigns.

COUNTERFEIT COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Mention is made to-day of the discovery at the Treasury of counterfeit $50 compound interest notes. It is believed that five have been redeemed. This is not a new counterfeit, but the same one which was detected a year ago last June, and which had then achieved but a very limited circulation. It is supposed that a quantity of the issue of that counterfeit was never recovered, and that it has been held back until all excitement about it had subsided, and then quietly set afloat.

REVENUE INSPECTOR BEST.

With regard to the removal of Inspector BEST, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, mentioned in these dispatches some days since, it should be stated that the removal was simply a failure to reappoint him, he having been temporarily appointed for sixty days and his term having expired.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee, which is examining Maryland affairs, have resolved to adjourn on the 28th inst., to meet again Nov. 13, when the entire Committee will assemble here.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Some days since the Secretary of the Treasury received the large amount of $19,000 in seven-thirty bonds, in an envelope marked "Urbana, Ohio," without any communication, the numbers of the bonds punched out and all traces of identity carefully destroyed. The amount was duly credited to the conscience fund. Some scamp probably saw the announcement of the fact, for to-day the Department received a letter post-marked Honey Creek, Wis., which asserts that the writer sent the bonds for conversion, and that the reason there was no communication at the time was that he was sick and couldn't write. That chap won't get credit for the sum until he sends better proof.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Notwithstanding the fact that assurances have been given, on the very best authority, that the suspension of the head of the Currency Printing Bureau has not been asked by the Retrenchment Committee, the statement to the contrary effect is reiterated to-day. It would not be again worth correcting but for the very grave results involved. Mr. CLARK has not yet been suspended.

NEW-ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, who has been here for some days, has returned South. His principal business here was to look after the New-Orleans and Carrollton Railroad, of which he has a lease, and which was part of the assets turned over to the Government by T. P. MAY, the President of the First National Bank at the time the latter collapsed. It is understood that the Government has agreed to part with its interests in the road to BEAUREGARD & Co. for $288,000.

A NEW SURRATT JURY.

The public will recollect that at the Surratt trial the panel of jurors in the Criminal Court here was quashed because the law had not been complied with. To-day a new panel was ordered and twenty-six names were drawn. They are all white, as the law yet includes the word "white" in its phraseology. Congress tried to change it at its last session, but the President pocketed the bill.

PERSONAL.

Gen. GRANT and Mrs. GRANT left for New-York and West Point to-night, to be absent until the middle of next week.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 25.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATING CONVENTION.

GOV. WARD, who is now here, says that at the recent meeting, in New-York, of the Executive Sub-Committee of the National Union Republican Committee, there was some conversation as to the best place for holding the next convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and that Chicago, St. Louis and New-York were mentioned in that Convention, but no action was taken by the Sub-Committee, as the determination of that question belongs to the full Committee which is to assemble here in December next.

SUIT TO RECOVER CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

Mr. R. T. MERRICK is about bringing suits before the Court here for the restoration of the property sold under the Confiscation Act, in the names of Dr. CORNELIUS BOYLE and Col. H. B. TYLER, and in case of an adverse decision the cases will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. MERRICK brought a similar suit in reference to the property of DANIEL RATCLIFFE, in Franklin-row, which was argued some months since and compromised. Gen. CALEB CUSHING is also the attorney for Dr. GARNETT and other parties.

TRIP OF THE LINCOLN TO ALASKA.

The Treasury Department has received dispatches from the steamer *Lincoln*, sent to the waters of the new Territory. Leaving San Francisco on the 20th of July, she proceeded by way of Victoria and Fort Rupert, Vancouver's Island, to Fort Simpson. Three attempts were made to take observations to fix accurately the boundaries between British Columbia and our new territory, which were, however, unsuccessful on account of the rain and fog, although six days were consumed in the trial. The vessel then proceeded to Sitka, by way of Chatham Sound and Dixon Passage, arriving in the bay on the morning of Aug. 12. They were still surrounded by a fog, which completely hid the town from view, so that its exact locality could not be made out. After the fog cleared away, the steamer entered the port, and the officers and men received a cordial reception from Russian officials. The latter exhibited every disposition to forward the designs of the cruise, and immediately preparations were made to proceed with it, going first to Onnalaska Island. At the date of the report it was expected to set out on the 23d of August. Little had been learned in the short time that had elapsed since their arrival in those waters, but the officers expressed themselves already satisfied that the resources of the country in timber and fisheries have not been overrated.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

Information has been received here of the issuance of a new grant by President JUAREZ to Mr. E. LESERE, for the opening of the Tehuantepec route. It is substantially the same as that issued Oct. 15, 1866, to CHARLES KNAPP & Co., but which lapsed, owing, it is said to the non-fulfilment of the contract by them.

NEW-JERSEY WAR CLAIMS.

GOV. WARD, of New-Jersey, was to-day engaged at the War Department on business for that State, which has claims against the Government on account of moneys advanced and expended for military purposes during the late war. He is also engaged

on the subject of bounties due to the volunteers for the State of New-Jersey.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular to collectors and other officers of the Customs, as follows:

The Customs routes have been reëstablished, and proper officers of the Customs located at the several ports and places, as provided for in section 6, chap. 3, excepting the route mentioned in article 500 of the General Regulations of 1857. Merchandise intended for the interior of Mexico may be duly withdrawn from warehouse and transported by the several routes therein mentioned to its destination in Mexico, in the mode and under the restriction and requirements of such regulations. In addition to the routes mentioned in the aforementioned section, merchandise intended for ports and places in the interior of Mexico may be duly withdrawn from warehouse and transported in bond by sea to Galveston, and thence via Alleytown and Gonzales to San Antonio, and from thence by way of Eagle Pass to Presidio del Norte or San Elizeno, to its destination in Mexico, under the same restrictions and requirements as are provided in the same section (6,) chap. 8, of the regulations.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

The following is an abstract of the reports of the Philadelphia National Banks, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency, Oct. 7, 1867:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$35,214,072 85
Overdrafts	10,979 29
United States bonds deposited to secure circulation	13,128,000 00
United States bonds and securities deposited to secure deposits	1,983,400 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	2,510,870 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	1,646,655 44
Due from National Banks	3,831,221 76
Due from other banks and bankers	525,228 30
Banking House	1,171,406 17
Other real estate	108,064 80
Furniture and fixtures	35,719 81
Current expenses	416,884 39
Premiums	269,546 12
Exchange for Clearing-house	5,480,022 86
Checks and other cash items	149,971 78
Bills of National Banks	506,688 00
Bills of other banks	12,958 00
Specie	235,294 67
Fractional Currency	165,547 15
Legal Tender Notes	11,017,508 00
Compound Interest Notes	4,810,170 00
Total	$83,230,139 39

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$16,517,150 00
Surplus fund	5,425,251 09
Undivided profits	1,974,878 48
Circulating notes outstanding:	
National	10,991,750 00
State	115,277 00
Cashiers' checks outstanding	526,509 70
Individual deposits	39,307,067 04
United States deposits	1,293,704 42
Due to National Banks	6,175,123 12
Due to other banks and bankers	903,428 54
Total	$83,230,139 39

The aggregate of circulation and deposits is about $53,000,000, requiring a reserve of (25 per cent.) a little more than $13,000,000. The above statement shows over $19,000,000—a total reserve of nearly 37 per centum of circulation and deposits.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following is a copy of a correspondence which took place between Admiral FARRAGUT and United States Minister GEORGE H. YEAMAN, at Copenhagen, on the recent departure of the Admiral from that port:

UNITED STATES SHIP FRANKLIN, OFF COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I cannot leave without expressing to you my sincere thanks for your kind attention, not only to me, but to the officers of my squadron, both officially and unofficially, during our short and pleasant stay at Copenhagen; and I assure you that it will at all times be most gratifying to me to hear of your prosperity in the important position you now hold, or in any other which it may please the Government to bestow upon you.

With my kind wishes to Mrs. YEAMAN and family, I remain, very truly, yours,

D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral,
Commanding European Squadron.

To His Excellency GEORGE H. YEAMAN, United States Minister, Copenhagen.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, COPENHAGEN, Sept. 23, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I know not how to thank you sufficiently for your kind and flattering letter of the 20th inst., addressed to me just before your departure from Copenhagen. I and my family have so much enjoyed the visit of yourself and officers, and of Mrs. FARRAGUT and the other ladies, that your parting attention seems to us like double and unexpected happiness. I know that you and they will accept the assurance that whatever exertion we made to render the visit an agreeable one to yourselves, was done more as a pleasure than as a duty. Your kind wishes for me in my present employment, and any other the Government may hereafter confer upon me, has at once rewarded and encouraged me in the wish to serve our country, and in singleness of devotion to its institutions. In testimony of my own appreciation of the prominent and leading part you took in saving these from destruction, I beg leave to borrow and adopt as my own the last sentiment which the King of Denmark proposed to you at his table on Thursday evening. Mrs. YEAMAN, Miss TRIPLETT and myself desire to be remembered with the liveliest regard to the ladies and to your gallant officers. Personally and officially I thank you and them, and congratulate the Government and people of the United States for the very favorable impression which has been made in Northern Europe for your cruise in the Baltic and adjacent waters. Our naval science has been illustrated; our political institutions honored; while socially and politically Americans have acquired an increased consideration.

I remain, very truly, your friend,
GEO. H. YEAMAN.

To Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, commanding European Squadron United States Navy.

Detached—Paymaster A. H. Nelson, from the *Yucca*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Honorably Discharged—Acting Ensign R. R. Crappo, Engineer B. F. Lewis, Acting Assistant Paymasters W. H. Palmer and W. H. Chadwick.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. C. Imlay has been granted leave of absence.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER JULIA ANN TILTON.

Our Consul at Gaspe Basin, under date of Oct. 17, reports the wreck of the fishing schooner *Julia Ann Tilton*, of Maine, at the Magdalene Islands. Both vessel and cargo are reported to be a total loss. Of the crew 18 hands perished.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

A Treaty of Peace Signed With the Comanche and Kiowa Indians—Other Tribes Willing to Make Treaties.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Oct. 25.

Letters and telegrams from Medicine Lodge Creek, Kansas, say that the Grand Council of Indians commenced on the 19th inst., when Senator HENDERSON explained the object of the council and the desires of the Government, but nothing definite resulted. SATANTA, the head Chief of the Kiowas and the leading man of the Southern Indians, expressed objections to leaving the plains and being confined to a "Reservation." He claimed the lands south of the Arkansas River as belonging to the Kiowas. The Comanches did not want to give any of their land away. The next day, however, the Kiowas and Comanches made a treaty with the Commissioners, the provisions being the same as those of the treaty made at Little Arkansas two years ago, with the exception that an agricultural reservation is set apart for them on the main branch of Red River, near the Wichita Mountains, where those can go who choose, and are permitted to hunt on their ancient lands south of the Arkansas River. SATANTA protested strongly against going into houses like the whites, but finally signed the treaty. The Arapahoes were to meet the Commissioners on the 22d; the Cheyennes on the 25th, in separate councils. Satisfactory treaties will probably be made with all the Southern Indians. Senator HENDERSON would leave for St. Louis on the 25th. The other Commissioners will remain several days longer. A delegation of Osages arrived at the Council on the 25th from their agency, to lay some complaints before the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 25.

The following dispatch from the Secretary of the Indian Peace Commission has been received here:

MEDICINE CREEK LODGE, Oct. 21,
VIA FORT HARKER, Oct. 24.

To J. C. Cox, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, Washington:

A treaty of peace has been made with the Comanches and Kiowas, and the prospect is good of making a treaty with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches.

(Signed,) A. S. H. WHITE.

OHIO.

The Billiard Tournament in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 25.

At the billiard tournament to-day FOSTER won the first game, beating DAVIS. Score, 300 to 58. FOSTER'S highest run was 134, and his average 23⅓. The second game was between RIVERS and ACKERMAN, and was won by RIVERS, ACKERMAN making only 54. RIVERS average was 17. In the third game SNYDER beat SMITH; average 15. The fourth game was between COON and VERMUELEN, and was won by COON, VERMUELEN making only 52; winner's average, 23⅓. CHOATE won the last game in the evening in a close contest with PARKER, the latter scoring 278. All the games, as usual, were 300 points.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Suicide of an Old Resident—Navigation of the Colorado River—Election Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

A. M. CHAPELLE, a capitalist and real estate dealer, committed suicide on the 19th inst., by jumping from the Oakland ferry-boat. He was one of the earliest pioneers of California and for many years a resident of this city, and was much respected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The Committee appointed to investigate the practicability of navigation on the Colorado River have made a favorable report, and the Chamber of Commerce urge immediate action in the matter.

Election returns from thirty-four counties make the success of SPRAGUE and FITZGERALD (Democratic) certain.

Flour and wheat are quiet at unchanged quotations.

The whaleship *U. S. Parkens*, with 200 barrels of whale oil and 1,600 pounds of whalebone, has arrived from Fox Island.

The ship *Garland*, for Liverpool, with 20,000 sacks of wheat, and the ship *Carl*, for Queenstown, with 8,000 sacks of wheat, cleared to-day.

The ship *Favorite* cleared for New-York to-day. Her cargo includes 300 tons flour, 640 tons wheat, and is valued at $163,000. The ship *Herald of the Morning* already has 1,000 tons of wheat engaged.

Vessels for New-York and England demand full rates.

Arrival of Treasure from Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 24.

The steamship *California*, from Victoria the 19th inst., has arrived, and brings $334,000 in treasure.

Admiral HASTINGS, of the British Pacific Squadron, has selected Esquimault for a Government dry dock.

The *Colonist*, newspaper, urges an immediate alliance with the Canadian Confederation.

The ships *Barracouta* and *Thatcher Magoun*, for Liverpool, cleared to-day. The former takes 17,000 sacks of wheat.

The ship *Garland* sailed to-day for Liverpool.

Flour and wheat are unchanged. Legal tenders 70⅞.

Movements of Gen. Rousseau—Railroad Sales—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 25.

The United States steamer *Ossipee*, with Gen. ROUSSEAU and the Russian Commissioners, left Fort Simpson Oct. 14, and expected to reach Sitka on the 16th.

The Sacramento *Union* says it is understood that arrangements have been completed by the Pacific Railroad Company for the purchase of the Lincoln and Marysville and Western Pacific Railroads.

The Nicaragua steamship *Moses Taylor* sailed to-day for San Juan del Sur. The steamer *Constitution* arrived this afternoon from Panama.

The French bark *B. K.*, with 18,000 sacks of wheat, has cleared for Havre. The *Thatcher Magoun*, for Liverpool, carries 36,000 sacks of wheat.

Flour is quiet; Superfine, $7 50; Extra, $8. Wheat dull and prices are nominal. Legal-tenders, 71⅛.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

Arrangements for Visiting Maine and Vermont—The Programme of Receptions.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Oct. 25.

Gen. SHERIDAN will spend the day here in a private manner, and leave for Boston to-morrow. Gen. JOHN C. CALDWELL, Adjutant-General of Maine, and Gen. WILLIAM WELLS, Adjutant-General of Vermont, visited Gen. SHERIDAN to-day and perfected arrangements with him for visiting those States. The General will remain in Boston over Sunday, leaving on Monday, the 28th inst., for Augusta, Me., passing through Salem, Newburyport and Portsmouth, Me. At Augusta there will be a reception on the part of the State. From this point the General will return to Portland on Monday evening, when a grand ball will be given on behalf of the City of Portland. On Tuesday, the 29th, he will go to Concord, N. H., where he will be the guest of Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS, remaining there over night. On Wednesday, the 30th, he will proceed to Montpelier, Vt., and on that day attend a reception on behalf of the State. In the evening he will attend the officers reunion of the veterans of Vermont. From Montpelier he goes to New-York by the way of Rutland and Troy.

Preparations for the Reception at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Oct. 25.

The State authorities, and citizens generally, are making extensive preparations to receive Gen. SHERIDAN, who has accepted Gov. CHAMBERLAIN'S invitation to visit this city on Monday next.

MARYLAND.

Chemical Works Burned at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 25.

The chemical works of DAVISON, SYMINGTON & Co., at Spring Garden, suburb of Baltimore, were destroyed by fire this morning. The fire caught accidentally. The loss is estimated at from $90,000 to $100,000. The property was insured partly in a Balmore office and in the following companies: New-York Fire and Marine, Georgia Home, Jefferson Company, of Virginia; James River Company, Phenix, of Chicago; an Insurance Company of Jersey City, and the Pyrotechnic, of Philadelphia. This is the third time that this firm has been burned out within two years.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

Meeting of the Convention in Alabama—Gen. Pope's Order.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(Georgia, Alabama and Florida,)
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 18, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76.—*Whereas*, By General Orders No. 59, from Headquarters, dated Aug. 31, 1867, an election was ordered to be held in the State of Alabama on the first, second and third days of October, 1867, at which election, in pursuance of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide for the More Efficient Government of the Rebel States," and the acts supplementary thereto, the registered voters of said State might vote "for a Convention," or "against a Convention," and for delegates to constitute the Convention in case a majority of the votes given on that question should be for a Convention, and in case a majority of all the registered voters should have voted on the question of Convention.

Whereas, At an election held in pursuance of said order, and in conformity with said acts, there were polled on the question of Convention, votes to the number of 95,866, being more than one-half of 165,813, the whole number of registered voters in said State, including those registered during the five days mentioned in said order; of the whole number of votes polled on the question of Convention, 90,283 being a majority of the same, were cast "for a Convention." And,

Whereas, At said election the following-named persons were elected as delegates to said Convention from the respective election districts in which they were chosen:

[We omit the names of the delegates.]

It is ordered, That the persons above-named do meet in Convention at Montgomery, Ala., at the Capital, on Thursday, the 5th day of November, 1867, and proceed to frame a Constitution and Civil Government for the State of Alabama, according to the provisions of the acts above referred to, and that when the same shall have been so framed the said Constitution be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of said State as further required by law.

JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

Comptroller Hillhouse—His Letter of Acceptance.

ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1867.

Hon. Hamilton Harris, Chairman State Committee:

DEAR SIR—I have received your telegram of to-day informing me that I have been unanimously chosen by the State Committee to fill the vacancy on the State ticket caused by the declension of Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD.

It was not without a sacrifice of personal inclinations, and only on the belief that the great political organization, with which I have acted ever since it had a history, desired and claimed my services for another term, that I consented to have my name presented at the Syracuse Convention. If the emphatic expression in favor of new candidates had fairly reflected the wish of the party, or imported that those who where set aside, had forfeited its confidence, my acceptance of a renomination by your Committee would reduce me to the level of a common office-seeker—a mere soldier of fortune, to whom all times, and occasions, and opportunities are alike. Assured, however, that the course pursued was the result of a supposed necessity, and involved no censure of the official conduct of the officers rejected, personal considerations must yield way to the solicitations of my friends, and to what appears to be the general desire of the party. I, therefore, accept the nomination, with thanks for the unanimity with which it is tendered, and only regretting that I can do so little in return for this new evidence of the confidence of my political associates.

Very respectfully, yours,
THO. HILLHOUSE.

Political Movement in Massachusetts.

About three hundred citizens of Massachusetts, comprising for the most part men who have never been identified with the Democratic Party, have signed a letter to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Jr., the Democratic nominee for Governor of that State, in which they set forth their reasons for assenting to his position on the political questions of the day, and express their determination to labor to secure his election. In brief, their object in this course of conduct is to express their desire for the speedy restoration of the Union, the equalization of the public burdens, economy in expenditure, the rights of the States, and the personal liberty of the citizen.

FIRE IN CHURCH-STREET.—Last night about 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the building No. 187 Church-street. The Department reaching the ground and the premises being entered, it was found that the fire had originated on the second floor in the barber-shop of PETER REAGAN. The flames were extinguished before any considerable damage had been done, and the origin of the fire being investigated by Fire Marshal BAKER, it was found to be most probably incendiarism. Several persons who were employed in the building were arrested by Capt. PETTY, and locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house, and a most thorough inquiry into the affair will be made.

NEW-JERSEY.

OPERATIONS OF A SWINDLER.—During the present week a number of citizens in Hudson City have been swindled by a young man representing himself as a son of the tax collector to whom they were induced to pay their taxes, the bills having been previously left by the collector. His mode of operation was first to ascertain that the head of the family was absent, when he would enter the house and inform the lady that if the taxes were not paid by a certain hour that day the property would be levied on and sold. In one instance in the northern part of the city he succeeded in collecting $42. On Thursday the young man called at Mr. UHLE'S residence, and after stating his business, Mrs. UHLE looked for the tax bill, but was unable to find it. The young man said, "No, matter, the amount is $12 42; give me a piece of paper and I will write a receipt, which will be all right." Mrs. UHLE at once discovered that he was a swindler, as she was aware that their taxes were over $40, and she consequently put him off by saying that she had no money in the house. From the description given this is undoubtedly the same young man that has recently swindled the people of Jersey City and Hoboken by collecting gas bills. The swindler is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, and rather effeminate; of dark complexion, smooth face, brown hair and brown eyes. He was attired in drab pantaloons and vest, dark coat and oval crowned hat.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court yesterday, WM. H. ELLIS, one of the member of the Hoboken Board of Councilmen, was tried on an indictment for assault and battery on Policeman THOMAS BURKE. On the afternoon of the 26th of August it is alleged that ELLIS, while under the influence of liquor, smashed up some of his household effects, and Officer BURKE was sent for. The evidence for the State went to show that ELLIS made an attack on the officer with a piece of broken chair, and that the latter in self-defence clubbed and injured him severely. The defence produced witnesses who swore that the first blow they saw struck was by the officer. The jury went out at 3 o'clock P. M., and after deliberating an hour and a half rendered a verdict of guilty of assault. JOHN CURTIS, about 20 years of age, was tried on an indictment charging him with having picked the pocket of JOHN SHEHAN, of Jersey City, of about $60. At the time SHEHAN lost his money he was pretty drunk, and defendant assisted him to his home. There was no positive evidence that the young man committed the theft, while several witnesses testified to his good character. A verdict of acquittal was rendered. The Court adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

KILLED ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.—About 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening an unknown man, who was taking a clandestine ride on the platform of one of the cars of a freight train on the Erie Railway in Jersey City, was instantly killed, the train coming in collision with a car standing on the same track. It is customary for the locomotives to cut loose from incoming freight trains, and consequently, just previous, the speed is accelerated in order to carry the cars to the desired point. In this case it is believed that the speed was so great that the brakemen were unable to check the cars in time to prevent a collision. The deceased was apparently 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, had sandy hair and goatee, and had on gray satinet pantaloons with a black patch on each knee, black vest, short snuff-colored coat, army shoes, two woolen shirts, one striped and the other checked, gingham neck tie and black slouch hat. In the pockets were found a Catholic prayer-book, in which was inscribed the name "Hogan," a Catholic medal and a pocket-book. Coroner WARREN took charge of the remains, and will hold an inquest to-day.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—A German, who boards at the corner of Warren and Essex streets, Jersey City, died on Thursday night under circumstances which lead to the belief that he had met with foul play. He had been away on a spree, and returned home Thursday evening with a severe wound on the head, caused by a blow with some blunt instrument or by a fall, but being apparently stupefied by its effects, he was unable to give any account of himself. From the fact that his pocket-book and money, which he was known to have when he went away, were missing, it is believed that he had been waylaid and robbed. A physician was called in who attended the injured man, but failed to rally him. He was about 33 years of age. Coroner WARREN was notified and will investigate the case.

A VICTIM OF INTEMPERANCE.—In the Newark Police Court yesterday, a woman of refinement and attractive appearance, named CAROLINE BROWN, was brought up on a charge of having been found in the street the night previous grossly intoxicated. The prisoner stated that she was formerly from Massachusetts, but that the love of strong drink had caused her to separate from her husband and children, and that until Thursday she had been kindly cared for by a respectable family in Newark. As she could not abstain from strong drink so long as she was free to obtain it, she told the Judge that she had no objection to being sent to jail. The Judge reluctantly committed her to the County Jail for ten days.

If You Want a Good LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.
—*Advertisement.*

The Living Breath of the Divinest flower that blossoms in the garland of nature is perpetuated in PHALON & SON'S EXTRACT OF THE "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS." It is an unchangeable, unequaled and imperishable perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the central leaves of that queen of the floral kingdom.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Dress Hat for Gentlemen.—The only new style out—recognized at once when seen—*très distingue.* WARNOCK, No. 519 Broadway.

What Does Your Mirror Show?
Gray hairs? No matter. Though your head were white as the sea foam, in five minutes every hair would be shadowed with the rarest brown or the most magnificent black under the action of that pure vegetable preparation, CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. Factory No. 68 Maiden-lane. Retail depot, No. 6 Astor House.

Moth, Freckles and Tan.
The only reliable remedy for brown discolorations on the face called Moth, Freckles and Tan, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.
The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Fair Faces will find Fifty Different styles of elegant Promenade Coronals, commonly called Fancy Hats, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Woman Controls by Beauty.—Mme JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. 907 Broadway. Sold by druggists.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

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Beautiful Hair.—Many years in chemical experiments has resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivaled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair: preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of the hair depends, thereby restoring gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1 123 Broadway.
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Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and Preserver, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving the complexion and skin. Prepared only and solely by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Home Again.
Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, having closed his office in Boston, can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., for Warts, Wens, Moles, Moth, Freckles, Comedones, (black worms,) and all pimply eruptions and scaly disquemations on the face or other parts of the body, including all cutaneous diseases of the head, inducing loss of hair or premature grayness. No charge for consultation.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

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As a mouth cleanser and tooth preserver, Dr. JOHNSON'S delicious American Tooth Powder defies the world to produce its equal. Depot No. 111 East 12th-st. Sold by druggists.

Chickering's, Waters', Bradbury's, Marshall & Co's, Vose's, Drien's, and other new 7-octave pianos to let; also, new melodeons, parlor and cabinet organs to let, and rent applied, if purchased. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

Gilt Window Shades at only $1 each. LACE CURTAINS at very low prices for cash.
TERHUNE & BRETT, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Ladies in want of Upholstery Goods and Linens please notice the advertisement of I. E. WALRAVEN on the eighth page.

MARRIED.

BOOTH—BUTLER.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at the Church of the Covenant, by Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D., ALFRED BOOTH, of Liverpool, England, to LYDIA ALLEN, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin F. Butler, of this City.

BURNHAM—BLODGETT.—In New-York, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Cook, DOUGLASS W. BURNHAM to HANNAH ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Daniel C. Blodgett, Esq.

CHURCHILL—HEYL.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Phillip Brooks, at the residence of the bride's brother, JOHN A. CHURCHILL, of Boston, to HATTIE S. HEYL, of Philadelphia.

DAVIS—NORTHROP.—On Tuesday, Oct. 22, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Thomas S. Young, Esq., of New-York, by Rev. Dr. Poor, of Newark, N. J., SAMUEL D. DAVIS to SARAH A. NORTHROP.

FINCH—BRYANT.—In Boston, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Gershane Cox, WELLS FINCH to CARRIE A. BRYANT, both of New-York. No cards.

FISHER—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., HERMAN C. FISHER to CORNELIA C. SMITH, daughter of Atchison P. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

FOTTERALL—ANTELO.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, Oct. 24, by Right Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, FREDERICK W. FOTTERALL to JULIETTE J., daughter of A. J. Antelo.

HAMBLEN—HICKS.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, Lafayette, N. J., by Rev. Mr. Durye, E. COLLINS HAMBLEN, of Jersey City, to SOPHIE L., daughter of Mr. Nehemiah Hicks.

HEMMING—HIGGINS.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at the Summer residence of the bride's parents, Peekskill, by Rev. Edward Hopper, assisted by Rev. Mr. Evans, Mr. J. J. HEMMING to Miss KATE A., youngest daughter of D. C. Higgins, Esq., and niece of the officiating clergyman, all of this City.

MCNAIR—SARGENT.—In Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Edmund D. Cooper, EDWARD A. MCNAIR, of Davenport, Iowa, to Miss AMELIA F., daughter of Geo. B. Sargent, Esq.

PLATT—CHILD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 24, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., ELIAS S. PLATT, of Smithtown, L. I., to CAROLINE CHILD, of the former place. No cards.

ROBERTSON—SANFORD.—At Christ Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Mr. Deshon, of Meriden, assisted by Rev. Dr. Ewer, Mr. TOURO ROBERTSON to Miss LIZZIE SANFORD, both of this City.

SHEDDAN—MANCHESTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, by Rev. G. H. Thrall, assisted by Rev. Dr. Sheddan, Mr. A. BOYD SHEDDAN, of New-York, to Miss MARIA L., daughter of Dr. C. F. Manchester, of Pawtucket, R. I.

SWEETSER—SWEETSER.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., of New-York, CHARLES H. SWEETSER, of New-York, to MARY NEWMAN, daughter of Joseph A. Sweetser, of Poughkeepsie.

WEIR—DEMAREST.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, at the South Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. Wilson Phraner, P. SHAFTER WEIR to MADELINE C., daughter of James Demarest, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BEEMAN.—At Wilton, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, Mrs. JULIA BEEMAN, relict of Ephraim Beeman, in the 79th year of her age.

BRADISH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, Capt. WILLIAM K. BRADISH, in his 69th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, I. O. of O. F., the New-York Marine Society, and the Anglo-Saxon Lodge of F. and A. M., of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Central Presbyterian Church, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE No. 31, I. O. OF O. F.—The Brothers of this Lodge are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 516 Broadway, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral of our late Bro. WM. K. BRADISH, who died on Wednesday, 23d inst. By order. SAMUEL MORGAN, N. G.
J. A. CROXER, Rec. Sec.

BROOKS.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 24, NELLIE, wife of George D. Brooks, and daughter of Horace Hayes, of this City, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 19 West 18th-st., at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, Oct. 26, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

DASH.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 24, LOUIZA CECELIA, only surviving child of Bowie and Louiza Dash, aged 2 years and 21 days.

GERMOND.—On Friday, Oct. 25, SARAH A., infant daughter of George B. and Kate S. Germond.

Funeral services on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the house of its parents, No. 183 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HOLE.—On Friday, Oct. 25, GEORGE EDMOND, only son of Henry and Phebe Hole, aged 13 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Broadway, between 67th and 68th sts.

HURST.—On Friday morning, Oct. 25, of typhoid fever, EUPHRATES HURST, aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 352 West 15th-st., without further notice.

LAURENCE.—In Oswego, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, after a protracted and painful illness, ELIZA LAURENCE, sister of the late C. L. Laurence, of this City.

MCCOSKRY.—On Friday afternoon, Oct. 25, after a lingering illness, ROBERT MCCOSKRY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RANDOLPH.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 24, after a short illness, JOS. F. RANDOLPH, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. The services will be held in the Baptist Church corner of Laight and Varick sts. on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

ROGERS.—On Friday, Oct. 25, GRACE M., infant daughter of Robert and Cornelia M. Rogers, aged 7 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents, No. 186 West 11th-st., Sunday, at 2 P. M.

RUTGERS.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at New-Brunswick, N. J., ELIZA, widow of the late Nicholas G. Rutgers, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., New-York.

SMITH.—At Stony Brook, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 23, of consumption, Capt. JONAS SMITH, senior partner of the firm of Jonas Smith & Co., of this City, aged 73 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place next Sabbath, Oct. 27, at the Presbyterian Church in Setauket, at 2 o'clock, leaving Stony Brook at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are cordially invited to attend. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Carriages in waiting at Lakeland Station.

WHYTE.—In this City, of consumption, JOHN WHYTE, in the 29th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 31 East 121st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIGIOUS.—SAINTS AND SINNERS—NO. 1—Who are They The Tenants of the Heart Have Moved Away; Eminent Clergymen; Puritanism—Early Sectarian Settlements in America. Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Quakers, Roman Catholics, Huguenots, &c.—In PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November; 30 cents. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, New-York.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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It is a mutual Company purely—all its profits go to the insured. Its stockholders are paid but legal interest, and the interest on its invested capital will be applied to pay dividends on its stock.

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Agents and Canvassers, Male and Female, wanted in every City and Town in the country, to whom liberal and compensating commissions will be allowed.

Clergymen and Teachers are specially appealed to as co-workers. Special terms will be extended to them, so that they can secure with but little labor an inheritance for their families.

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OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
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WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.
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FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
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No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—Dr. SCHENCK will be absent from this City until TUESDAY, Nov. 12. His usual visits will then be continued regularly EVERY TUESDAY, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. It is unnecessary for patients to see Dr. SCHENCK, except when a thorough examination of the lungs is required with the Respirometer, as he keeps a large supply of his medicines at his rooms, which may be obtained at all times, with full directions printed in English, French and German.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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TEMPERING BRICK MACHINE,
PRODUCING FROM 30,000 TO 50,000 BRICKS PER DAY.
This celebrated machine, now in successful operation in several of the largest States in the Union, viz.: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Maine, New-Jersey, &c., in all of which it has been thoroughly tested, and proved to be the best machine ever introduced. For rapid production, excellence of quality, beauty of shape, solidity and durability, stands far in advance of all machinery ever devised.
The large product of bricks in New-York State, amounting to thousands of millions, presents opportunities for association in their manufacture or for securing county or district rights, which must insure liberal fortunes to those who avail themselves of the opportunity here presented.
Pamphlets giving full information, together with references of the most reliable character, will be sent on application. Bricks from the machine, common and pressed, can be seen at office. Apply to, or address the undersigned at the office of Cornish & Congdon, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.
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Agents for the State of New-York.

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LODGE OF STRICT OBSERVANCE,
NO. 94, F. AND A. M.
BRETHREN—You are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 8 Union-square, on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., noon, to attend the funeral of R. W. Bro. JAMES HERRING, P. M. and Past Grand Secretary of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York. Dress—black clothes, hat and white gloves.
It is earnestly requested and expected that the Masonic fraternity of New-York will attend.
Funeral from Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. H. WOOD, Jr., W. M.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.
New style for sale by G. C. ALLEN,
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Author of THE CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY.
See THE BROADWAY, No. 3. Now ready.

TIMELY TOPICS.—THANKSGIVING DAY, its Origin and History; Self-Help; How to Do it; Winter Reading; How to Save Money, and How to Spend it; New Phrenologists; Who Shall Rule Over Us—In PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November; 30 cents.
S. R. WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York and of the Lodges under its jurisdiction, are fraternally invited to attend the funeral of R. W. Bro. JAMES HERRING, Past Grand Secretary, on SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st.
STEPHEN H. JOHNSON,
Grand Master.
JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer FULTON, for Ireland via Queenstown per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States via Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

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The best in the world for making good coffee.
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IF YOU WANT WINTER CLOTHING go to F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, New York.

THE METHODIST OF THIS WEEK contains a "Lecture-room Talk," by Henry Ward Beecher, together with its usual other interesting matter. Single copies may be had at No. 114 Nassau-st.

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Kathrina may be pronounced the most successful poem ever published in America. During the month since its publication the actual sales have averaged six hundred copies for every working day, and yesterday (Oct. 25) orders for nearly one thousand were received.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the New-York Independent.

We have criticised the faults of the book unsparingly, because therein we pay it the high compliment of declaring that it can bear criticism. It is a genuine outgrowth of the author's poetic instincts and moral conviction. It is sweet with purity and noble with aspiration. It is thoughtful and earnest, and most sincere. Its reverence for woman is religious. Less delightful and rare than "Bitter Sweet," it is perhaps more even and assured. Dr. Holland will be numbered with Hawthorn and Judd, as one who saw the soul of beauty under the sordid guise of New-England life and character.

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HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICAL COOKERY
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LADIES AND PROFESSIONAL COOKS,
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"Good and well prepared food beautifies the physique the same as a good and well directed education beautifies the mind. A cook-book is like a book on chemistry—it cannot be used to any advantage if theory is not blended with practice. Our aim has been to enable every housekeeper and professional cook, no matter how inexperienced they may be, to prepare any kind of food in the best and most wholesome way, with economy, celerity and taste; and also to serve a dinner in as orderly a manner as any steward can do."—*Extract from Preface.*

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THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1867.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions at their office for their Seven per Cent. Bonds to the extent of $1,500,000, said bonds having ten years to run.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Company: Preferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds; Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company: Sinking Fund Convertible Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1887, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Rathbone Petroleum Company, of West Virginia, will be held the second TUESDAY of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 54, William-st., New-York City, Room 22.

GEORGE BRADISH, President.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX R. R. Co.,
HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 21, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNET, Treasurer.

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5-20 Regist'd '62.	104¾	104¾	July, 7.30.....	105¾	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112¾	112¾	Oct., comp'ds, '64	105¾	—
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109¼	109¾	Dec., comp'ds, '64	119¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109¾	109¾	May, comp'ds, '65	117½	117¾
5-20 C. '65 Jan. & July	107	107¼	Aug., comp'ds, '65	116¾	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107	107½	Sept., comp'ds, '65	115¾	116
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No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES—The notes of the Second and Third Series of Seven-Thirties (due June and July, 1868,) will now be received at this office for conversion into six per cent. bonds of 1867, bearing interest from July 1. The interest on the notes will be allowed to the day of presentation, and accrued interest on the bonds will be charged at six per cent. in currency. Each note must be indorsed by the person presenting it for conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Oct. 26, 1867.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1867, on bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York.

E. O. GROSVENOR,
State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK MINING CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of November next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. M. FLEMING, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 5-20 coupons, due Nov. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the Union and the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Bristol Line) have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. from their net earnings, five per cent. payable in cash on demand, and five per cent in stock scrip of the Company. Such scrip represents cash earnings held by the Company as a reserve fund. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and to be opened on the 16th inst.

H. B. WILBUR, Treasurer,
No. 3 Old State-house, Boston.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 15 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1867.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office, on and after the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. and open Nov. 2.

The interest due Nov. 1, on the bonds of the Company, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank.

A. BOODY, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS, BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., payable to Stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes. Transfer books closed from this date to Nov. 1, 1867.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from all taxes, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PATENT FOR E. HOLMES' BURGLAR Alarm Telegraph for many of the States and large cities has been sold. The success of this "Alarm" has been introduced in New-York and vicinity, its great popularity, and the large amount of testimony in its favor, render it an unusual opportunity to locate in a well-established, pleasant and profitable business. It can be operated individually or by a stock company. All particulars can be had by applying at the office, No. 201 Broadway.

A VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR sale, the stock and machinery of a well-established manufacturing business, which has yielded the owner a net profit of over $5,000 the present season; protected by patent; stock, $6,000; machinery and fixtures, $2,500; must be sold, the proprietor having other business which demands his full attention; the fullest investigation invited.

W. E. STRIKER,
No. 83 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Congress sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 155 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, a member of the Stock Board, would like a partner with capital to form a house to transact a strictly commission business. Best reference for integrity and capacity to conduct the business in every department. Address P. A. P., Box No. 385 Post-office.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED TO purchase, a photograph gallery in City or country, with or without instruments. Address PHOTO, Box No. 160 Times Office, New-York, with particulars and lowest cash price. No others noticed.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters tab es and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office

PORTER WANTED IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE.—A capable, stout and well recommended porter may apply through Box No. 265 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A SMALL CAPital, to develop some lead mines in the rich lead district of Washington County, Mo.; great inducements offered. Address OWNER, Box 6,169 City Post-office.

HARDWARE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, half interest in a business established. Address P. J., Fifth-av. Hotel.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY

PARMELE BROTHERS

IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Camel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE $2—DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY, BEST quality, large and clean for families, hotels, &c. Manhattan Gas Works, 19th-st., and Avenue C.

J. SMITH.

HERRING'S SAFE, 6x8 FEET, LITTLE used, for sale, at two-third price of new; also, a dumb waiter for store, cheap. Apply at No. 37 Cortlandt-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, in a first-class house, two minutes from Washington-square, having more room than they require, would let, on moderate terms, to a gentleman and his wife or to single gentlemen, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; home comforts and generous table, instead of empty show and ceremony; references given and required. Address F. B. A., Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS, rooms and board for the Winter. They require one parlor, the whole second floor, and private table. Any party wishing to furnish the accommodations will be treated with on liberal terms. Address J. R., Box No. 625 Post-office; location must be good and central.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM ON second floor and board for man and wife; location between 23d and 32d sts., west of 6th-av. Address, stating terms and location, P. STEVENS, foot 47th-st., North River.

A GENTLEMAN, OCCUPYING HIS OWN house, above 42d-st., would take as boarders for the Winter a family of four or five adults; the best accommodations, with private table, would be furnished to an approved party at a fair rate. Address T. H., Box No. 1,577 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM, ALCOVE BED room to let, to a gentleman and wife, with board, unfurnished; very reasonable; private family: Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Address J. H. A., Box No. 4,317 New-York Post-office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR to let, containing six rooms connecting, with first-class board, at No. 128 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av; high-stoop brown-stone house, all modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address R. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY UP TOWN WILL let a second or third story floor, furnished or unfurnished, to a select family, with private table; house newly furnished in best style. Inquire of G. FOWLER, under Fifth-av. Hotel.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS board in an unexceptionable neighborhood with pleasant rooms, can be accommodated at No. 8 Livingston-place on Stuyvesant Park; references positively exchanged.

HANDSOME ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, with board or private table, at No. 70 (old number) East 15th-st., near Union-square; house first class; all modern improvements; location very desirable; references.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY RESiding at No. 356 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let to one or two gentlemen, one large room on second floor, and also one on third floor, if desired; terms moderate; location desirable.

BOARD WANTED.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS parties desire board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Parties desiring board or boarders apply. No charge till rooms are secured.

A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, on second floor of house No. 93 2d-av., suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family. Apply as above.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE first floor to rent, with board, at No. 23 West 14th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Reference given and required.

A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, (AMERIcan) at No. 263 West 15th-st., near 8th, will let with board, (furnished or unfurnished,) a pleasant room on second floor.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A FURNISHED room, permanently, with or without breakfast and tea, in a pleasant private family; references given. Address Box No. 616 Post-office, with particulars.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; servants and children not taken; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE rooms than they require, will let two rooms, unfurnished, to gentlemen, without board; terms low. Call at No. 71 3d-st.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, to desirable gentlemen or single gentleman, en suite, with or without board; house and locality first-class. Inquire at No. 20 East 21st-st.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SINGLE gentlemen can find desirable accommodations with board, at No. 30 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; house A 1; location excellent.

BROOKLYN—NEAR WALL-ST. FERRY. Pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished rooms, with good board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Terms from $14 to $20 per week. No. 38 Joralemon-st.

A FAMILY RESIDING IN THE PLEASantest part of 2d-av. would rent a third floor front room to a single gentleman, with board, or to two without board. Apply to No. 313 2d-av.

A COUPLE OF HANDSOME ROOMS, with first-class board to parties, private; fine house and location. No. 195 (old No.) West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A VERY PLEASANT THIRD STORY room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. at No. 215 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Terms moderate. Best of reference.

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THE second floor to a party of gentlemen; also a room to suit two, and one to suit one, with board. No. 236 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TWO YOUNG MEN, WILLING TO ROOM together, can obtain board in a private family; reference required; location good; price, $8 each. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO BLOCKS above Union-square, a nicely-furnished room, with hot and cold water, grate, gas, &c.; family strictly private. B. M. D., Box No. 5,219 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A FIRST-CLASS house in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., two front rooms, handsomely furnished, on the second floor; private family. Address Box No 979 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman and his wife and two children, aged 7 and 12. Address Box No. 5,209 New-York Post-office.

FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; private table, if desired; also, rooms for gentlemen.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED front room on the second floor to let, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 46 West 21st-st. References exchanged.

NO. 22 WEST 16TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, with superior board, can now be secured at the above first-class residence, with or without private table.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, with or without board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., (OPPOSITE THE Hoffman House)—This fine house has been fitted up expressly for first-class gentlemen, without board; one suite for gentleman and wife.

NO. 15 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A handsome parlor and bedroom on first floor, with first-class board and attendance. References given and required.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on the second floor and a large front room on the fourth can be had, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square.

NO. 101 EAST 20TH-ST., NORTHEAST corner of 4th-av.; handsomely furnished apartments to let, to families, with private table, and first-class French cuisine.

NO. 146 EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR LEXington-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, in suite or separately, with board; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST., (NEW NUMBER.) A second or parlor floor, with private table, to a small, select party. Terms moderate. Location desirable.

NO. 164 5TH-AV.—ROOMS "EN SUITE," ELEgantly furnished; complete in all their arrangements; private table only.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; also, a front parlor and bedroom on third floor, with board.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST.—NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely furnished front rooms to let to gentlemen only, without meals or breakfast, if desired.

NO. 11 EAST 18TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a large, pleasant front room on the third floor, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

NO. 45 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 315 WEST 47TH-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family; terms reasonable.

NO. 4 EAST TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR east of 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, with private table only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen (breakfast if required) at No. 8 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

A ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR, IN A PRIVATE family. No. 31 West 30th-st.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE GOOD board and pleasant rooms at $7 per week each, including gas. No. 56 East 41st-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS with modern improvements to let with board. Apply at Ashland-place, near Waverly-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or singly, with board, at No. 48 West 15th-st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 49, NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished suite of rooms to let with board; family private.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM—ON SECOND floor, with board in a private family. Address Box No. 839 Post-office.

HOBOKEN.—SPLENDID ROOMS, WITH board, for two gentlemen in that beautiful location, No. 160 River Terrace, three blocks above the ferry.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, with first-class board, can be had by applying at No. 35 West 24th-st.; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a lady; one or two pleasant rooms required in a good location. Address H. S., Box No. 145 Times Office.

NO. 39 WEST 24TH-ST.—(NEW NUMBER.) A second or parlor floor, with private table, to a small, select party. Terms moderate. Location desirable.

NO. 164 5TH-AV.—ROOMS "EN SUITE," ELEgantly furnished; complete in all their arrangements; private table only.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; also, a front parlor and bedroom on third floor, with board.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST.—NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely furnished front rooms to let to gentlemen only, without meals or breakfast, if desired.

NO. 11 EAST 18TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a large, pleasant front room on the third floor, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

NO. 45 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

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BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a lady; one or two pleasant rooms required in a good location. Address H. S., Box No. 145 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

IF A PARTY OF TWO OR THREE families, who are acquainted, would like to obtain board together, the advertiser would take a first-class house; must have unexceptionable reference, which will also be given; the parties may have the selecting of the house. Address F. A. T., Yonkers, N. Y., when and where an interview can be had with the party.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV., 33D AND 34TH STS.—Families or single gentlemen desiring permanent accommodations, with board, will find rooms, en suite or single. The restaurant recently added affords unusual attractions to those who wish to dine a la carte.

FINE SUITES OF ROOMS OR PARLOR for second floor, completely furnished, with unexceptionable board, or private table, in a first-class house and location, near the Academy of Music; grates, furnace, gas, bath, and all other improvements; references. Address V. Y., Box No. 145 Times Office.

ACCOMMODATION FOR A FEW MARRIED couples at No. 408 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace; family, table and rooms first-class. References exchanged.

HANDSOME ROOMS, COMPLETELY furnished, with board or private table, at No. 70 (old number) East 15th-st.; house first class; location desirable; all improvements; references.

BOARDING.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, pleasant front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; hall rooms for single gentlemen. 34 W. 29th-st.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD—AT No. 54 West 17th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet by 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of R. M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

FOR SALE—ON A CROSS STREET, NEAR 5TH-av., below 34th-st., an elegant house, on a full lot, decorated in the most costly manner about one year ago, and replete with every modern convenience; richly and expensively furnished. This is a rare chance to purchase a strictly first-class house at a reduced price, and obtain immediate possession. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20.6x50; lot 99½ feet. It is frescoed throughout, in perfect order, with water to the top story, and will be sold with the furniture, mirrors and curtains or without. Agents need not apply. Address O. S., No. 26 William-st., Room No. 4, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a most desirable residence on 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., with three full lots and stable, if desired; house large and commodious, containing all modern improvements. Apply to CHARLES BUSTON, No. 82 Nassau-st., or No. 22 East 128th-st.

ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—FOR SALE OR Lease, a four-story high stoop, brown-stone house, 26x60x100; built in best manner and in perfect order; immediate possession; to be sold cheap. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—AS THE OWNER HAS no further use for it—an elegant basement house, well located and in perfect repair. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 833 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BUILT AND modern house and lot, No. 269 Lexington-av.; house four stories in height, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements; lot 22x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS AND ELEgant basement house No. 227 Madison-av., 5 stories, brown-stone, in perfect order, with or without furniture. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone houses on Park-av., Murray Hill, and 37th-st., just finished in the best manner and with hard wood. Location desirable, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICELY FURNISHED three-story brick house; good location; $16,500; unfurnished, $8,000. Address Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ONE WHO estate to manage; understands perfectly the real-estate business in all its branches, collecting, repairs, &c., and has a central office; will give unexceptionable references and guaranteed to any amount. Address ESTATE, Box No. 168 Times Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS, brown-stone high-stoop house, with stable, carriage boats, &c., on rear of lot; within ten minutes of South and Wall-st. Ferries; or would lease, fully furnished, for a term of years, with immediate possession, to a satisfactory tenant. Inquire of

J. S. CALDWELL, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

$9,000.—DESIRABLE COTTAGE with garden in best part of Brooklyn, half an hour from New-York, close to cars; house contains 12 rooms and all modern improvements. Address G., Box No. 2,309 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. Ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

Send for descriptive lists.

PENNSYLVANIA TIMBER LANDS.

FOR SALE:

5,100 acres, located in Sylvania Township, Potter County, Penn, twelve miles south of Coudersport, the county town; twenty miles south of Sunbury and Erie Railroad, on Sinnemahoning Creek, well watered and heavily timbered with hemlock, beech, maple, wild cherry, &c.; soil first-rate. There is a post-office on the lands; mail twice a week. The stream is large enough to raft two or three times a year; a good saw-mill within half a mile; plenty of water-power for anything; the roads from Coudersport excellent, running through to Sinnemahoning Station on S. and E. R. R. There are good indications of coal. Men can be obtained here at low prices who are good lumbermen. Further particulars of

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD.

Choice building lot for sale on the Main-street, about 150x300 feet; fine Norway spruce, arbor vita and althea hedges; also ornamental trees, all well established; superior location and surrounded by fine improvements; will be sold low; 75

SHIPPING.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
FRANCE, Grace............SATURDAY, Nov. 2
VIRGINIA, Prowse............SATURDAY, Nov. 9
HELVETIA, Cutting............SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, Thomson............SATURDAY, Nov. 23
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. Charles Hoyer, being unavoidably detained, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
For freight and passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE............Lemarie....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
ST. LAURENT.......Bocande....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE...........Duchesne....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY,
ALEPPO..........................Oct. 30
HECLA...........................Nov. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..............................$80 Gold.
Steerage...........................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK..............WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp.
CITY OF CORK..............................Oct. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO...........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO...........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Jan. 18
and every twenty-eight days thereafter
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.........................$120
SECOND-CLASS..........................70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 4.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$150
Second Cabin Passage...............................80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$125
Second Cabin Passage...............................70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, Nov. 2.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billings, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Dec. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY.......Oct. 26
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY.......Nov. 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY......Nov. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.......SATURDAY.......Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY.......Nov. 16
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA......................WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
CHICAGO........................WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA.......................WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT,

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, Donaldson, SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
COLUMBIA, Carnaghan, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
CALEDONIA, Macdonald, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF HOUR OF SAILING.
Commencing in November, the steamers of the above line will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of 3 P. M., as heretofore.
EAGLE, Greene, Oct. 31, 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, Adams, Nov. 7, 12 Noon.
COLUMBIA, Barton, Nov. 14, 12 M.
No freight received on day of sailing.
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.............................$45
Passage money to Havana..............................80
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Lapidge.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Parker.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. Conner, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Cavenly.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

CHANGE OF TIME.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. Elisha Howes,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. Blethen.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
To follow, steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 15.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Monday, 28th, A. M., until Thursday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST EVERY SATURDAY.—Freight, as usual, lower than by any other line.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.
The fast and popular steamship "SARAGOSSA" M. B. Crowell, Commander, having been thoroughly refitted for the Winter service, is now receiving cargo and will sail THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Freight received up to hour of sailing.
Through bills of lading given to all points in the South Carolina, Northeastern and connecting railroads, and special attention given to forwarding, free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. Lebby, THURSDAY, Oct. 31.
MONEKA, Capt. Shackford, THURSDAY, Nov. 7,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 31.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 7.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY—Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, Oct. 26.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. Lyon, Nov. 2.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamers of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
CORTES, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
GEO. CROMWELL, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. Marshman, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

Paymaster's Office United States Navy, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 25, 1867.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until the 31st inst. for the following articles, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
2,000 feet white oak, trimed, double rivetted leather hose to suit yard engines, and
20 leather hose pipes with nozzles; Gaylord's couplings.
20 hydrant connections, with screw cap, Gaylord's. 20 wrenches, with chain to fit cap, wrought iron.
20 hose wrenches to fit Gaylord's couplings, 4-4 cast-iron slide gates.
1-4 way piece 4x4, 1-3 way piece 6x4, 1-3 way piece 4x6, cast iron.
8-4 way pieces, 4-3 way pieces, 4x2½ wrought iron, 1 and 1-6 sleeve cast iron.
207 feet cast iron pipe, 4 and 90 feet, 6 inside diameter, to stand Ridgwood pressure.
252 feet 4 and 45 feet, 2½ inside diameter, wrought iron pipe with couplings.
20 stop cocks, brass 2½, 4 slugs for 4 pipe and 4-4 elbows, cast iron.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
200 gallons boiled linseed oil, 1,000 lbs. red lead, dry.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
7,500 feet 1 pine boards, and 5,000 feet 2 pine plank.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
800 tons (2,240 lbs.) broad top semi-bituminous coal, run of the mines.
Responsible security for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, must be inserted on each respective proposal, otherwise bids will not be entertained. Blank forms with further particulars to be had at this office.
C. W. HASSLER,
Paymaster, United States Navy.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York, Oct. 23, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, 1867, by
Brevet Major W. M. Quimby, A. C. S., Fort Columbus.
First-Lieut. J. L. Sherman, A. C. S., Fort Hamilton.
Brevet Capt. Fred'k Fuger, A. C. S., David's Island.
First-Lieut. Wm. H. Chase, A. C. S., Willett's Point.
Brevet Capt. M. Leahy, A. C. S., Fort Schuyler.
First-Lieut. J. MacMurray, A. C. S., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.,
At their respective stations, for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef, from Nov. 15, 1867, to May 31, 1868.
The proposals for Fort Columbus to include Fort Wood and New-York City.
The proposals for Fort Hamilton to include Fort Lafayette.
The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."
The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hindquarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef.
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. C. G. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the masons', carpenters' and iron work for the Girls' Protectory, to be erected at Westchester. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, S. D. HATCH, No. 271 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. Brayton, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. Simmons, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. Gibbs, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. Hildreth, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. Gibbs, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 12 M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 9½ A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. Parker, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 28, 3 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 29, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 A. M.	Wednesday Oct. 30, 8 A. M.
	Thursday, Oct. 31, 10:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, Chas. Post, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. Samuel E. Underhill, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the abovenamed places.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. Bunce, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M. Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 3.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:59 P. M.
To take effect Oct. 5.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE OF
CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
FINE CLOTHING!
WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000
RETAILING AT
LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
Garibaldis, Zouave Suits, Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Overcoats, &c.
Business and Fine Dress Suits for young men at very low prices.
These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.
SUTPHIN & DAYTON.
No. 31 Chambers-st., near Centre, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

ECONOMY.—THE "OCTAGON" SEWING MAchine; $20 only for the best family sewing machine; will hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid and embroider equal to the best; very simple, and not liable to get out of order; liberal terms to agents. Salesrooms, No. 40 Dey-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.

In pursuance of the announcement made this day, the lease of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry to Hunter's Point, Long Island, for a term of ten years from November 1, 1867, will be sold at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, November 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., in the Governor's Room.
Also,
will be sold at the same time and place, the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Roosevelt-street, East River, to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
Also,
the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Ninety-second-street, East River, to the village of Astoria, Long Island, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
The said leases will be sold subject to the condition that the landings of the Ferries, or any part thereof, not the property of the Corporation of the City of New-York, shall be procured at the risk and expense of the purchaser, and that the said corporation shall not be liable at any time for any expense whatever in connection therewith.
The purchaser of these franchises will be required to comply with the covenants on the part of the city contained in the present leases, and provisions of section forty-one of the amended charter of 1857.
New-York Comptroller's Office, Oct. 25, 1867.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

FIFTY-FIFTH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1867.

New-York, Oct. 21, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's sales room, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TONS
of coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of November, 1867.
Also, at same time
5,000 TONS
Deliverable at their depot, Washington, N. J.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY AND MADISON-ST. BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Benjamin W. Bonney, Esq., Referee:
Madison-st.—Five lots, with the brick dwelling-houses thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Madison and Scammel sts., and known as Nos. 330, 332, 334, 336 and 338 Madison-st.
East Broadway—The lot and dwelling-house No. 47 East Broadway, 315 feet west of Market-st. Sale absolute, under judgment of Supreme Court in partition. Terms at time of sale.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 28, at 4 o'clock, and the four following days at the same hour, the valuable library belonging to Mr. Richard W. Roche, comprising many scarce books relating to America, embracing almost an entire series of Revolutionary and State histories. An extensive collection of large paper and privately printed books. A number of interesting early American imprints; among them are specimens by Samuel Green, Marmaduke Johnson, William Bradford, Benjamin Franklin, S. Keimer, C. Lower and others. A most select collection of works on bibliography and general literature, all in the finest condition, many of them having been bound by the best binders in London and in this country. The books are on exhibition.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 3D-AV., 72D, 85TH AND 92D STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
Third-av.—2 lots, southwest corner of 90th-st.; each 25.2½x100 feet.
Seventy-second-st.—1 lot, north side, 300 feet west of 3d-av.; lot 25x102.2 feet.
Eighty-fifth-st.—4 lots, north side, 332.2¾ feet west of 3d-av.; each 19.2x102.2 feet.
Ninety-second-st.—1 lot, north side, 250 feet east of 4th-av.; lot 25x100 feet.
Terms—40 per cent. cash, balance three to five years, except No. 3, which will be one-half cash, balance on mortgage.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
Remsen-st.—The handsome and first-class four-story brown-stone house and lots No. 22 Remsen-st., south side, between Hicks and Furman sts. House is 25x56 feet, with wing on west side, 20x36 feet, two stories high, contains handsome dining and billiard rooms, in fine order throughout; has all the conveniences, also private staircase; first-class in every respect and well-arranged. Lot 45x90 feet. Also, one lot adjoining, on the west side, 30x90 feet.
For permits to view the premises and full particulars apply at No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 13TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York:
East 13th-st.—The valuable lot, with the two-story and attic brick high-stoop house, No. 39 East 13th-st., north side, between Broadway and University-place; lot 19 feet front, 18 feet 6 inches rear, 50 feet 9 inches east side, and 52 feet 2 inches west side; house rented until May 1, 1868, at $1,500 per annum.
Maps, &c. at No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 113 WEST 27TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway.
West 27th-st.—The valuable three-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 113 West 27th-st., north side, near 6th-av. House 21x46 feet, and extension of 12 feet; in fine order and has all the modern improvements; possession Nov. 1, 1867; lot 21x98.9.
$7,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, OCT. 28, AT 10½ A. M., IN De Kalb-av., second house above Portland-av., Brooklyn.
HANDSOME FURNITURE.—One of Bradbury's best rosewood pianos, used but three months; rosewood parlor suite, walnut library bookcase, table, arm-chairs; chamber sets, fine oak marble-top buffet, extension table, chairs, china, kitchen utensils, Brussels and three-ply carpets, rep and lace curtains, shades, &c.

Thomas Reilly, Auctioneer.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRtue of a chattel mortgage, I shall expose for sale at public vendue the fixtures, tools, implements, &c., of the confectionery-store and bakery at No. 112 Chatham-st., New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at said premises.
DAVID LEVY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Benj. F. Theall, Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSTON & THEALL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., household furniture, mirrors, carpets, china, glass and silver-plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.

Commandant's Office, Navy-yard, New-York, Oct. 24, 1867.
FOR SALE—ON THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMber next, at 12 M., at the Naval Hospital Brooklyn, at public auction, the three (3) story wooden building attached to the east side of the Naval Hospital in dimensions about one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet by one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet, with wings, together with the steam and gas pipes. A more particular description will be given by calling at the Hospital and on the day of sale.
Terms—Twenty (20) per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance before a commencement is made to take the building down. A guarantee will be required that all the materials of which the building is composed, and all the rubbish, be moved away by the 1st of December proximo.
CHAS. H. BELL,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N.,
Commanding Navy-yard and Station, New-York.

Office of Internal Revenue, Fourth District of New-York, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the distillery and fixtures known as McGee's Distillery, situated at No. 74 Robinson-st., New-York City, for the payment of a tax assessed against JOHN H. McGEE, distiller, et al., as due the United States, and for fraud upon the Internal Revenue Laws, and said property will be sold at public auction on the premises on the 16th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District New-York.
The above sale is adjourned to the 14th day of November, 1867, at the same time and place.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Department of the Interior, United States Patent Office, Washington, Oct. 14, 1867.
ON THE PETITION OF CHARLES R. HARVEY, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 24th day of January, 1854, for an improvement in Air-Heating Furnaces, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 24th day of January, 1868.
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the Times, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JULIUS HEYE, bankrupt, in bankruptcy, before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned having given notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Heye, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1867.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDing to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated this 19th day of October A. D. 1867. PETER COLYER,
o19-law6mSa* Administrator.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st. YOUNGS & CORLEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY, OCT. 26, MATINEE at 1.
FAUST. FAUST.
with its splendid mise-en-scene and great cast.
TICKETS TO THE MATINEE, $1 50,
to all parts of the house. No Reserved Seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MONDAY.
Director..........................MAX MARETZEK
MONDAY, Oct. 28, and TUESDAY, Oct. 29,
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that owing to previously made engagements, this will positively be the last opportunity of hearing
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.
(Nineteenth Subscription Night,)
THE HUGUENOTS,
With its extraordinary cast, and splendid mise-en-scene.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29,
(Twentieth Subscription Night,)
NORMA. NORMA.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The subscribers and the public are respectfully notified that the Box Office is now open for subscriptions for THE SECOND AND LAST SERIES OF TWENTY NIGHTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
DIRECTOR.......................MAX MARETZEK
Seventh appearance in America of the celebrated tragedienne,
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 26,
Second and last time of Schiller's tragedy,
MARY STUART.
ADMISSION TICKETS...............................$1 50
FAMILY CIRCLE.......................................75
Reserved Seats, however, for Boxes, Parquet and Balcony, fifty cents extra only.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED FOR SIX REPRESENTATIONS IN ADVANCE.

STEINWAY HALL—TO-NIGHT.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES,
(FOURTH SEASON.)
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, OCT. 26, AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE
SOLOIST:
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA WILL NUMBER
EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
PROGRAMME:
Suite in D, (first time)..........................Bach
Aria—"Ah! si la liberté," Armide, (first time)....Gluck
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
Introduction to the 3d Act of Medea, (first time,)
Cherubini.
Aria—"Giunse alfin," Le Nozze di Figaro........Mozart
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
Two Movements of the unfinished Symphony in B minor, (Posthumous,) (first time)....................Schubert
Symphony, No. 5, in C minor, op. 67..........Beethoven
TICKETS $1 50 EACH.
RESERVED SEATS, EXTRA, FIFTY CENTS,
can now be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; at Pond's uptown music-store, No. 865 Broadway, and at the Theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK OF
SUCCESSFUL BURLESQUE.
TWO OLD FAVORITES REVIVED.
CINDERELLA AND FRA DIAVOLO.
LEFFINGWELL AS CLORINDA AND BEPPO.
MRS. SEDLEY BROWN AS CINDERELLA.
MATINEE WEDNESDAYS.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR
PRICES.
WHITE, SCARLET AND GRAY
WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAWLS AND LAP RUGS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
SUSPENDERS AND ELASTICS.
TRAVELING-BAGS.
MACINTOSH COATS, &c.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
BEAUTIFUL GOODS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

CARD.

MESSRS. STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.
BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN STS.,
have just received from auction
AN ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL
BLACK SILKS,
ILLUMINATED IN A VARIETY OF FIGURES IN
BLUE AND GOLD,
AND OTHER COLORS.
THESE GOODS were sold in the AUCTION ROOM at
A GREAT SACRIFICE ON THE GOLD COST,
and will be offered by us
at prices very much
CHEAPER THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
ALSO,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
AND
LYONS SILK VELVETS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

ANDREAE, GREEVEN & CO.,
NO. 12 PARK-PLACE,
wishing to avoid sales at auction, are now prepared to close their stock of rich silks and silk chene dress goods on the basis of values established by their sale on Tuesday last at Messrs. Haggerty & Co.'s.

FALL STYLES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
BROCATELS,
STRIPED TERRYS AND REPS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c., &c.
FINE LINENS.
SHEETINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

HOLMES & CO.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS,
LINENS, SHEETINGS, TABLE CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS,
HEAVY BARNSLEY SHEETINGS
AND TOWELINGS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
SILKS FOR EVENING DRESSES.
NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES AND CRAPES.
MOURNING GOODS.
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
NO. 747 BROADWAY,
NEARLY OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

E. F. MANY & CO.,
NO. 14 FOURTH-AVENUE,
Are selling their large stock of
CARPETINGS
of every description, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Druggets, at greatly reduced prices.

S. CANTRELL,
EVERY VARIETY OF
COVERINGS FOR THE FEET.
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order.
Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.
At F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

MACKENZIE
Has opened an elegant assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS in VELVET, PLUSH and CLOTH. No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
ELEGANT CLOAKS,
No. 1,169 Broadway,
Below 28th-st.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
170 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.
of
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS AND Hats this day at reduced prices. Children's Furs at half price. Great bargains this day. L. BINNS. No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
CHANGE OF TIME.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 7½.
FOURTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF
The new Drama written by M. Levick, Esq.,
PALE JANET;
OR,
THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.
ENTHUSIASM UNABATED.
CROWD CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
ENRAPTURED BEYOND PRECEDENT.
NO DIMINUTION IN THE AUDIENCES.
To be seen at all hours,
A LIVING GORILLA,
has
JUST ARRIVED FROM AFRICA.
It is the first ever captured alive. Brought to this country at an expense of
OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.
An extensive collection of beautiful
LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN......................Lessee and Director.
THE
PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY
will appear
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, OCT. 26,
in the beautiful drama of
LE ROMAN D'UN JEUNE HOMME PAUVRE.
Maxime Adhot......................Mons. Le Roche
Marguerite..........................Mlle. Deborah
ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 29,
UN CAPRICE and
LES AMOURS DE CLEOPATRE.
On SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 2,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS.
Mons. La Roche, } in the leading rôles.
Mlle. Deborah, }
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE
AND MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Manager and General Director.........JOHN De POL.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
THE DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE
GOLDEN BRANCH.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI,
THE GREATEST
STAR DANSEUSE OF THE WORLD,
whose performances are pronounced by the
PRESS AND THE PUBLIC
as the true interpretation of the
POETRY OF MOTION.
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF
PREMIERES DANSEUSES
EVER PRESENTED ON ONE STAGE.
CALYO'S TRANSFORMATION.
Mlle. ELISA BLASINI, Premiere Danseuse Asoluto.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, Premiere Danseuse.
ERMESILDA DIANI, Premiere Danseuse.
EUGENIA LUPO, Premiere Danseuse.
AURELIA RICCI, Premiere Danseuse.
MR. De POL'S
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
AND
Sig. GIOVANI LUPO,
the favorite
First Male Dancer.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS,
the popular prices of admission remaining as usual.
RESERVED SEATS FOR
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE,
AT BOX-OFFICE OF THE THEATRE,
AT CHICKERING'S, No. 652 Broadway,
MACOY'S, No. 114 Broadway.

THEATRE COMIQUE—NO. 514 BROADWAY
The Fashionable Temple of the Muses.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
First appearance in this country of the
FUSI-YAMA TROUPE OF JAPANESE,
Who will appear in their wonderful feats, which are pronounced far superior to all the efforts of their predecessors.
BEN COTTON and SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.
Charley White in his laughable sketches.
Miss Eva Brent, Mdlle. Ida Devere, Dick Ralph and the entire company in the best bill ever presented here.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, complimentary benefit to Mr. JAMES LINGARD, afternoon and night.
Regular Matinee every SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..Director.
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,
AND
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
the distinguished equestrian artists from the Cirque Napoleon, who have created such an
EXTRAORDINARY SENSATION
by their wonderful performances, will appear every night this week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinee, together with the entire strength of the
MAMMOTH NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

NO! YOU NEVER SAW IT!
IT IS NOT THE SAME!
THE PILGRIM,
now on exhibition at BUNYAN HALL, corner 15th-st. and Broadway, is entirely new. Has no connection with any Panoramic Exhibition in the country. Produced at an immense cost, it is the GRANDEST RELIGIOUS ENTERTAINMENT in the world. FIFTY SPLENDID TABLEAUX. EXQUISITE MUSIC BY PHILLIP PHILLIPS. GRAND CLOSING SPECTACLE. Open at 7; begins at 8. Matinee at 2 o'clock on TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission 50 cents and $1.

ENGLISH BALLAD CONCERT.
Mrs. AGNES DE VERE respectfully announces her concert will take place at Irving Hall on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 26. She will be assisted by Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. HENRY WELLS, Jr., Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, Pianist; J. G. MAEDER, Conductor, and her little daughter LIZZIE.
Tickets, $1; can be obtained at Irving Hall, and at the various drug-stores.

DODWORTH HALL.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.
THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.
MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.

THE TURF.

LAST DAY'S RACE AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY, OCT. 26.
Five very interesting races.
Forty-nine horses entered.
FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race—Handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles. $300 to the winner; $100 to second horse; horses to be ridden by Members of the Club, or non-residents of the United States, introduced by two governing members.
Closed with seven entries.
SECOND RACE—Premium $500, for all ages, one and three-quarter miles; Welter weights; horses to be ridden by Members of the Club, or non-residents of the United States, introduced by two governing members.
Closed with seven entries.
THIRD RACE—The Champagne Stakes, for two-year olds. Premium $500; entrance $50, p. p. One mile. The winner of either the Saratoga Stakes, the Jersey Trial Stakes, or the Nursery Stakes at Fordham, to carry 7 lbs. extra, or of two of the above events, 10 lbs. extra. Closed with thirteen nominations.
FOURTH RACE—Consolation Premium, $600, for all ages, two miles.
Horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; twice, 10 pounds.
Closed with six entries.
FIFTH RACE—SWEEPSTAKES FOR THREE-YEAR OLDS—To carry 95 pounds; two mile heats; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added; Ruthless excluded.
Closed with twelve nominations.
A. BELMONT, President.
J. B. Irving, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
JEROME PARK RACES.
Special trains will be run direct to the track on each day of the above races, leaving depot corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av. at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M., returning immediately after the races are over.
Fare for round trip, 50 cents.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

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NO. 120 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.
Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

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MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

JENNYS & SONS'
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 910 Broadway.
There are no pianos superior to these in any respect, and the prices are as reasonable as they are excellent. Try and be satisfied. H. H. SNELLING, Sole Agent.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

VOSE'S NEW-SCALE FRENCH-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, pronounced by competent judges to possess more good qualities than any other piano—these elegant instruments now on exhibition and for sale at the warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand Piano-fortes, from $100 to $700, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

SIGNOR GIANNETTI, PROFESSOR FOR the last two years in the Musical Conservatory, is giving piano and singing lessons at No. 46 East 14th-st. Terms moderate.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music. American organs and superior pianos.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, Oct. 25,
SATURDAY, Oct. 26,
Last nights of Mr. Augustin Daly's
Wonderfully successful
Sensation Drama,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
with its great New-York cast.
THE FIRE SCENE BY MOONLIGHT,
and the
THRILLING RAILROAD SENSATION,
as played for over 75 nights in New-York and vicinity.
Produced under the personal supervision of the author.
No pains or expense will be spared to make this reproduction the event of the season in Brooklyn.
BOX OFFICE OPEN
TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN......................Lessee and Director
THE HOUSE CROWDED WITH THE
ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY
to witness the
MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION
OF THE SEASON,
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
which will be presented
AT TO-DAY'S MATINEE AND EVERY
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
with the same
POWERFUL CAST, GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
FINE CHORUS AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
Mlle. TOSTEE as THE GRAND DUCHESS.
Messrs. Guffroy, Duchesne, Ledno, Lagriffoul, Mlle. de Felcourt, and all the members of the
GREAT PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8.
The next GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE will be on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
THE GRAND DUCHESS
in Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that in consequence of the great demand for seats to witness Tom Taylor's finest comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
with its
UNEQUALED CAST,
it will be played on
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 26,
Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. W. H. Pope, Mr. T. Ward, Mr. B. Durand, Mr. E. Cashin, Miss Fanny Morant and Mrs. Clara Jennings in
THE GREAT CAST.
MONDAY, Oct. 28, will be produced, with a powerful cast of characters and appropriate scenery, Tom Taylor's success of last season,
HENRY DUNBAR.
Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. George Holland, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. G. F. Browne, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Annie Ward and Miss Mary Barrett.
Due notice will be given of the first representation of Massinger's fine old play of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing that he has engaged the favorite and accomplished artiste, Miss ROSE EYTINGE,
who will make her first appearance at this theatre on MONDAY, Oct. 28, as MARGARET WENTWORTH in HENRY DUNBAR.
Doors open at 7¼. Performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 7¾.
Lessee and Manager....................WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIENNE
BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
THIS SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1867,
TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT ONE.
EVENING QUARTER TO EIGHT.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF
LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN,
forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET
OF
70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70,
AND THE
CHILD VIVANDIERE,
&c., &c., &c.
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
TO-DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES,
JULIA DEAN IN BOTH.

MATINEE AT 1½.	EVENING AT 7¾.
JULIA DEAN.	JULIA DEAN.
DEBORAH.	FAZIO.
THE FORSAKEN.	THE LOVE CHASE.

MONDAY—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.
INSHAVOGUE and THRICE MARRIED.

WORRELL SISTERS'
NEW-YORK THEATRE.
THIS SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE and EVENING.
In which the youthful tragic Artiste, Miss FANNY B. PRICE, will appear in her powerful rendition of
NAOMI, THE JEWISH MAIDEN.
MONDAY, Oct. 28, Miss PRICE as FANCHON.
Supported by Mr. D. HANCHETT,
his first appearance in New-York in 12 years.

SUNDAY CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL,
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.
Second appearance of the highly successful Contralto, Madame ELISA LUMLEY.
Last opportunity but two of hearing the great Pianist, Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
Last appearance but two of the favorite Violinist, Mr. CARL ROSA.
Together with
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his
FULL ORCHESTRA.

GRAND CONCERT
OF THE
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT THE
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1867.
The following artists will appear:
Mme. Gazzaniga............................Prima Donna
Ms. Geo. Simpson...................................Tenor
Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer...............................Violin
Mr. Henry Mollenhauer........................Violoncello
Herr Von Nardroff..................................Piano
Messrs. ALBITES and OSTERMAYER, Conductors.
Between the first and second parts, Miss Ida Mollenhauer, Miss Emily Kohl and Master Augustus Steinhaus, pupils of the Conservatory, will play Piano Solos.
Tickets $1. Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st. near 6th-av.

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See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, always Open and Free.
Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with full written Charts of Characters, daily. Ladies in attendance.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS.
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All the works procured direct from the easels of the most eminent Artists of the French, Belgian, Dutch and German Schools. Every picture guaranteed.
N. B., No. 23 Rue des Croisades, Brussels.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. ALLEN, 119 GREENWICH-AV., near 13th st. Ladies suffering from any cause, insured immediate relief with safety. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION

Arrival at Medicine Lodge Creek—Council with Comanches, Kiowas, Arrapahoes, and Apaches—5,000 Indians Present.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEDICINE LODGE CREEK, Kansas, (375 MILES WEST MISSOURI RIVER,) Thursday, Oct. 17, 1867.

We have arrived at Medicine Lodge Creek, the place appointed for the meeting between the whites and the Southern Indian Nation.

A preliminary council was held this morning between SATANTA, SATAUK, TONUENKO and BLACK EAGLE, of the Kiowas; LITTLE RAVEN and three other chiefs, of the Arrapahoes; PARRY-WAH, SAH-MER-A BONAR, WAH-TOH-YEH-BE, of the Comanches, and fifty other chiefs of the Kiowas, Arrapahoes, Comanches and Apaches, and the Commissioners, consisting of N. Y. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Indian Affairs and President of the Commission; Gen. H. J. HARNEY, Senator JOHN B. HENDERSON, Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN, Col. J. F. TAPPAN, Major-Gen. C. C. AUGUR, Major-Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY, represented the people of the United States on the banks of Medicine Lodge Creek.

Before going on with my description of the conference, it might be well to glance at some of the events which preceded it. Two weeks ago Superintendent THOMAS MURPHY, of the Central Superintendency, Col. LEAVENWORTH, Indian Agent for the Arrapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches, and EDWARD WYNKOOP, Agent for the Sioux and Cheyennes, were deputed by the Indian Commissioners to proceed to Medicine Lodge Creek and gather all the Chiefs of the Southern Indians together, to meet them on or about the 13th of November. Their mission, so far as the gathering of them together was concerned, was a perfect success; but to one of their men the mission was one of great danger. On the arrival of the Agents at the Creek, ROMAN NOSE and WHITE BEARD, the Head Chiefs of the Cheyennes, learned that Major WYNKOOP, their agent, was one of them. These two Chiefs entertained suspicions that WYNKOOP was the one that informed HANCOCK of their whereabouts; the consequence of which information was the burning of the village and all their property. It was repeatedly told those Chiefs by MURPHY and LEAVENWORTH that WYNKOOP was not the informant; but the savage Chiefs had fostered that idea, and their earnest endeavors to conciliate them were of no avail. As soon as WYNKOOP was seen, ROMAN NOSE and WHITE BEARD, with ten of their warriors, dashed down upon him with drawn weapons. WYNKOOP had a faint presentiment that there was danger for him, so he had provided a horse at the back of his wigwam. On seeing their approach he sprang upon the back of his horse, and, putting spurs to him, soon left his enemies far behind. He rode eighty miles without drawing rein, that is until he arrived at Fort Larned. MURPHY and LEAVENWORTH were in no danger. Even WYNKOOP had three or four thousand warriors kindly disposed toward him; but then the very audacity of the charge of the hostile warriors would have commanded their admiration and fired them into battle for their own people.

When the Commissioners, with their trains stretching away in fragmentary confusion over five miles, arrived within sight of the friendly walls of Fort Larned they made a detour to the right and struck across the Arkansas River, and were at last in the Indian country, the land of the buffalo and the savage. At this post we were joined by an army of special agents, special bosses, special caterers, special bummers, each set sent on special business by the Government. Sixty wagons were also added to our already immense train. At this post the Commissioners apparently had a host of cousins and other nondescript relatives, who persisted in joining the honorable Commissioner out of pure love for their honorable selves, joyfully anticipating *recherché* dinners for their disinterested friendship. I may conscientiously state that the increase of these vagabonds entail an additional expense of $500 per diem upon the public treasury. There can be no blame attached to the Commissioners as a body for this reckless extravagance of the public funds, and yet they might have exercised their moral courage to some account.

Eighty miles due south from Fort Larned is Medicine Lodge Creek, the Winter encampment of the Southern Indians. All this country south of Fort Larned and the Arkansas River the Commissioners are disposed to set apart as the reservation of the Southern Indians, and have even gone so far as to dignify it with the title, "Cheyenne Reservation." But there is a difficulty to be met in thus giving away this land. It will be remembered that Gov. CRAWFORD, of Kansas, Lieut.-Gov. ROOT, of Kansas, Senator ROSS and Col. RANKIN, of Kansas, are present with this expedition. These gentlemen, as representatives of the State of Kansas, most decidedly object to this arrangement—the division of any part of their State into reservations. The country thus selected is a rich country. A variety of rolling hills, fertile plateaus, sinuous ravines through which meander running streams of clear water, where the most luxuriant grass is found, are the distinguishing characteristics of this contemplated reservation. Over it roam thousands upon thousands of buffalo, herds of antelope and elk, which make it a very desirable location for white settlers. Therefore, some very animated discussions arise between the Kansas officials and the Commissioners in consequence of the latter's intention to break up a State and give away the most fertile portion of it to the hostile Indians. The people may anticipate serious annoyances produced by this conflict of opinion.

According to Superintendent MURPHY's report, the following Indians are now present: Arrapahoes, 171 lodges; Apaches, 85; Cheyennes, 25; Kiowas, 150; LITTLE BIG MOUTH's band of Arrapahoes, 21 lodges; Comanches, 100 lodges, and about 300 lodges of different tribes, making in all 852 lodges. Averaging six persons to each lodge we have over 5,000 Indians. Quite an imposing force, making it undoubtedly the most important meeting yet held.

SATANTA—the redoubtable warrior who denounced JESSE H. LEAVENWORTH, in his fiery speech at Fort Larned, May 1, in presence of Gen. HANCOCK, accompanied our party from Fort Larned south. During the journey to Medicine Lodge Creek several things transpired not very well calculated to augment good will, one of which was, though the Peace Commission had issued stringent orders that, as we were in the Indian country, "positively no firing of guns or pistols would be allowed," this order was utterly disregarded. To amateur hunters the sight of the buffalo proved too strong a temptation to resist. They recklessly shot down the buffalo, simply that they might boast of it. After cutting their tongues out they left the carcasses where they fell. The reader will readily perceive that when the Indians complain at every council of the decrease of the buffalo, such wanton waste of good meat could not be a pleasing sight to the greatest chief on the American plains. SATANTA, never backward in speech, resented in strong terms the shooting of his game on his own ground. Said he, while his eyes flashed and his lips curled with scorn, "Has the white man become a child, that he should recklessly kill and not eat. When the red men slay game they do so that they may live, and not starve?" Sound logic! Only persons devoid of sense or honor could have been guilty of such conduct in the enemy's country, and especially when the Commissioners were endeavoring to conciliate them with presents, and reconcile them to the propositions about to be propounded. This expostulation of the Sachem produced the desired effect. No more shooting was allowed. Some persons in authority were placed under arrest by Gen. HARNEY.

This expedition arrived at this place on the 14th inst. A preliminary council was immediately held with a large body of chiefs—representatives of the Kiowas, Comanches, Arrapahoes and Apaches. Nothing very important was elicited from any of the talks. Commissioner TAYLOR said his heart was big with joy, and that the Great father loved his red children with all his heart. The chief made reply that their hearts were also big with gladness, and all the other usual exchange of courteous words. Finally, the Indian sachems said that as they were busy making medicine, and as their chiefs were absent with MEDICINE ARROW, Great Sachem of the Cheyenne Nation, at his camp, forty miles south of the Cimmarron River, they would pray for the deferring of the grand council for eight sleeps. This delay was granted, as it was the best thing that could be done, after which twenty suits of clothes were distributed among twenty runners, (Cheyenne braves,) who were selected to go and invite all Indians to the Grand Council, and the pow-wow ended.

At night of the same day word arrived that the Kiowas, Arrapahoes and Comanches were disgusted with the postponement of the Council; that as their camps were dirty and the peace chiefs were not willing to give the goods, as they had been given to understand, they intended to leave early the next day. A meeting of the Commissioners was called immediately by Mr. TAYLOR, whereat it was decided that a council would be held next morning for the purpose of seeing what they wanted.

Next morning, the 16th inst., about 400 chiefs came in. Each tribe had an interpreter. A woman called Mrs. ADAMS acted as interpreter for the Arrapahoe Nation. This woman is a half-breed, and the wife of an agent named ADAMS. She was dressed *à la mode*, and bore herself very genteelly, though she had been brought up with the Indians. When all were seated and silence had been restored Commissioner TAYLOR said to them that he understood that they had asked for a postponement, and supposing that they wished it the Commissioners had acceded. But if they wished the Council to be held the next day he was perfectly willing. The Indians consulted together, and all finally agreed that the Council would be held on the morning of the fifth day. Clothes were also distributed to them, and the second pow-wow broke up with fraternal feelings on both sides.

The night of the 16th Col. EDWARD W. WYNKOOP, Indian agent for the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, was sent for by the honorable Commission, and required to give in his evidence concerning the causes that provoked this Indian war. He stated that the great provocation to hostilities which the Indians had were the massacre at Sand Creek by Col. CHIVINGTON, and the destruction of the Cheyenne village this Spring by Gen. HANCOCK. Col. WYNKOOP gave a detailed account of the destruction of this village, which does not differ materially from that already published.

Major HENRY DOUGLASS was also requested to state what he knew about the troubles with the Kiowas. He informed the members of the Peace Commission that the information which he received from the interpreters and traders was of so much importance that he deemed it his duty to send it to the War Department. It was based upon affidavits made in his presence, and it stated that the dissatisfaction of the Kiowas arose from the belief that their agent (LEAVENWORTH) ill-treated them, and would not give them their goods. He also stated that the leading chiefs affixed their marks to a letter containing a list of their grievances; that he had held several councils with SATANTA, the Kiowa chief, and TONAENKO, the second in importance, whereat they said that their agent refused to give them their annuity goods when due, as per treaty. Col. DAVID BUTTERFIELD and a trader named RUTH supplied them with a great many guns, ammunition and pistols, the consequence of which was that, before HANCOCK appeared with his army, SATANTA openly boasted that, as they had plenty of arms and ammunition, his tribe was not afraid of the whites. The Kiowas scalped seventeen colored soldiers and ran off two hundred head of horses early last February, and when Major PAGE, an officer at Fort Dodge, paid a visit to the Kiowas they grossly abused him.

In the testimony of Col. WYNKOOP are several incorrect statements. This incorrectness arises from the opinions taken concerning Gen. HANCOCK's conduct. It is well known that there have been several little wayside controversies arising between the War Department and the Indian Bureau, and one may presume that this is one. There is considerable unfairness evinced in the cross-examination of witnesses. The Commissioners only question them when anything prejudicial to HANCOCK can be elicited. One would imagine that the military portion of this honorable body might favor HANCOCK. Such is not the case. Gen. HARNEY ought to know something of Indians, and assert a right to be heard, but when he makes a remark and SANBORN does not like it, HARNEY backs quietly and timidly out of the controversy. TERRY is gentlemanly and calmly dumb. SANBORN is all "talk," and carries on the cross-examination, orders and conversation for all hands. TAYLOR, the President, yields way to SANBORN, and submits to his views. TAPPAN is death on CHIVINGTON and down on HANCOCK, while Senator HENDERSON is the only person that looks on this Indian question with an impartial eye. Your readers may be prepared to see before long a circular condemning Gen. HANCOCK's conduct in burning the Cheyenne village, thus causing war with that tribe. C. H.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Tickets in Kings County.

The bolting Democracy concluded their action yesterday, by the nomination of TANIS V. P. TALMAGE for Mayor. The three tickets are now complete as follows:

Republican.	Democratic.	Independent.
MAYOR.		
A. M. Bliss,	M. Kalbfleisch.	T. V. P. Talmage.
REGISTER.		
Chas. Schurig.	H. McLaughlin.	H. Harteau.
COUNTY CLERK.		
A. B. Hodges.	J. J. White.	D. Van Voorhies.
COUNTY JUDGE.		
Wm. Cott.	James Troy.	O. N. Green.
CORONER.		
Elias Lynch.	M. Slatterley.	T. P. Norris.
SENATOR SECOND DISTRICT.		
W. W. Goodrich.	James Pierce.	——
SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT.		
G. P. Wiley.	H. C. Murphy.	——

The excitement in the ranks of the Democracy is intense. The old days of WOOD, PRINCE and KALBFLEISCH, are revived, and the most active and personal hostilities are begun. The hissing and voting down of the "regular" resolutions at the ratification meeting has added fuel to the flame of discontent, and the party is split into cliques and sections.

The Republicans of the Fourth Judicial District, of Brooklyn, last night nominated LUDWIG SEMLER for Justice of the Peace of that District. The nominee is a Democrat, and there are two other Democratic candidates running in the same district.

In the evening a mass meeting was held, at which nominations for both the County and City ticket were submitted for ratification, and both were adopted. The County ticket is as follows:

Register—Henry Harteau.
County Clerk—Daniel Van Voorhies.
County Judge—Wm. H. Green.
Superintendent of the Poor—Joel Skidmore.
Coroner—Thomas P. Norris.

It was anticipated that there would be some disturbance over the ratification of the tickets, and a large force of Police was present to preserve order, but everything passed off in the most quiet and peaceable manner. Mr. TALLMADGE, the candidate for Mayor, belongs to one of the oldest families on Long Island, and is a son of a former Mayor of Brooklyn. From the unanimity which marked the proceedings of the meeting, it is evident that the new party possesses a strength which will sensibly affect the result of the election in Kings County, and possibly make such a division in the Democratic vote as may elect the Republican candidates.

The "Regular" Democratic Committee also had a meeting at the headquarters, No. 347 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and passed resolutions ratifying the nominations made by the several conventions of that wing of the party.

Republican Judiciary Convention.

Delegates to the Republican Judiciary Convention met last evening at the headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, Judge BLATCHFORD in the chair.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, was adopted:

Resolved, That the efforts to produce harmony in the Republican Party in the City having been again ignored, we still adhere to our determination to support the State ticket, but we deem it inexpedient to make any nomination for judiciary officers.

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn to meet at the call of the Chairman.

The Convention then adjourned.

The German Republican Central Campaign Organization.

The Republican German Central Organization, of which Dr. SCHUTZ is Chairman, met at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. Mr. AARON FRANK presided, and reports from the Executive Committee were submitted, from which it appears that extensive arrangements are making for a German mass meeting to be held next week, the preparations for which are in the hands of a special Committee. A statement was made by the Secretary, Mr. WEBER, to the effect that Mr. SIXTUS L. KAPP has returned to the Republican ranks, he having made a declaration to that effect at the last meeting of the Executive Committee.

Mr. A. ERBE addressed the meeting, and enlarged on the danger that would undoubtedly result from a defeat of the Republican Party in this State. It would encourage the President to persevere in his infamous policy and inaugurate a new rebellion.

Republican Meeting at Runk's Hotel.

A Republican mass meeting was held at Runk's Hotel, in the Bowery, last evening. Mr. JOHN W. FARMER presided. After the adoption of resolutions indorsing the Republican nominees, Mr. F. J. FITHIAN, the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, was introduced. He combatted the idea promulgated by the Democrats that the day of the Republican Party had passed, and that such a party was no longer needed, and argued that it was all essential to the well-being of the country that republican ideas and principles should be spread abroad. He then reviewed Gov. SEYMOUR's speech in Brooklyn and showed the falsity of his arguments and deductions. He spoke cheeringly of the prospects of the Republican Party, and urged his audience to use their utmost endeavors to carry the Republican ticket.

Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER, Mr. BURLEIGH and others made brief addresses during the evening.

The meeting, which was a most enthusiastic one, adjourned at a late hour.

Nominations Last Evening.

The Union Republicans last night nominated THOMAS MURPHY in the Seventh Senatorial District, and GEO. B. VAN BRUNT in the Twentieth Assembly District. Their Assembly Convention, in the Eleventh District, adjourned to this evening; that in the Sixteenth District adjourned to Tuesday evening; that in the Fifth District to Monday evening, and that in the Eighteenth District to Monday evening.

The Radical Republicans nominated CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN in the Seventh Senatorial District. Their Convention in the Third Assembly District adjourned.

The Mozart Democrats nominated JOHN A. DUBKLE in the Twelfth District, and the Tammany Convention, in the Twenty-first Assembly District, adjourned to this evening.

THE GREAT FAIR.

Address of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Before the American Institute.

The announcement that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would speak at the American Institute Fair brought an immense crowd to the exposition last evening. On ordinary evenings since the opening of the Fair there has been scarcely moving room there. Last evening, from 7 o'clock until the closing, the building was crowded to overflowing. On Mr. BEECHER's appearance, about 8 o'clock, he was received with much warmth. He was accompanied to the platform or orchestra by the managers. Mr. ELY took advantage of the occasion given him to address so many, to state that premiums awarded by the judges would be announced this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He also referred to the accidental death of the engineer, Mr. LINELL, and to the fact that the sale of 2,000 tickets should be devoted to the uses of his widow. Mr. ELY then introduced Mr. BEECHER, to whose genial kindness, he said, they were to be indebted for a word or two on behalf of the American Institute.

Mr. BEECHER, on rising, was received with hearty cheering. He said: I am asked to say a few words to you about this exposition and the American Institute. We are accustomed to think of this great City as the great commercial City and centre of the Republic, and exhibitions of this kind help to sustain us in that belief. It is but right that our great Cities of New-York and Brooklyn should be looked to as the great school and theatre of exposition of the industries of the New World. Their own manufactures give them a high position. If a ship never entered nor left our port the manufactures of these cities alone would rank them among the first cities in the world. But it is not doing justice to the inventive genius which is everywhere among us, to afford it but the occasional opportunity to make itself widely known. This worthy Institute should own a permanent building where there would be a permanent exhibition. We have our libraries, our picture galleries and expositions of like character, whose doors are never shut. So should there be great mechanic galleries—great schools for our workmen, and fitting provision should be made for these great annual overflows. The American Institute should run like the Mississippi, without cessation, having its freshets in their season. [Applause.] This exhibition two thousand years ago would have stared the world out of all its propriety. The interest we feel in mechanic pursuits is peculiar to our day. So wise a man as PLATO held that it ought to be accounted a crime to a free citizen to become an artisan. ARISTOTLE held that manual labor was only fit for slaves. The Emperor AUGUSTIN put to death several of his nobles for meddling with manufacture. The work of antiquity was done by white slaves. Thus labor suffered a stigma—a dishonor. How changed the time is! With every decade the work is coming up, and the workman rising higher and higher in the estimation of the people, until well-directed labor becomes the patent of nobility. [Cheers.] At this point somebody tolled the gong at the other end of the hall. Mr. BEECHER said one tongue at a time, if you please, and was about to resume when a selfish exhibitor somewhere else set his machine going in illustration of its powers, no doubt. Mr. BEECHER confessed his inability to talk against machinery, and the fractious exhibitor was quieted. The reverend gentleman resumed his discourse. He said that there were no doubt those who thought it strange that a gentleman of his profession should appear so prominently on an occasion of this kind. There were those, it was said, even of his profession, who were afraid of science, who thought that science would undermine religion that and society would run wild in material progress. He did not agree with these. You cannot teach moral ideas, he said, without teaching social, material and physical ideas. You cannot carry up material progress without carrying education with it; they go together hand in hand, and greater than ever before, as a necessity of success, are honor and propriety in the conduct of business affairs. Mr. BEECHER then referred to the great so-called labor-saving inventions of the age. He did not look upon them as such. He did not think they would prove to be blessings, if they were merely labor-saving machines. He thought labor wholesome. Labor was one of our chiefest blessings. The great secret which we were learning was not how *not* to work, but how to work. Laziness, he believed, was the parent of about three-fourths of our total depravity. The lesson taught by such institutions as this was the love of industry and how to direct it to great and good results. We have lived more in our fifty years of life, those of us who have seen so many, than our fathers would have lived in their age, had it remained unchanged, until they reached the years of Methusaleh. Our days are now three days long as compared with those even of our boyhood. It only takes us one day to reach the end of a journey which then would have consumed three at least. We are not compelled to go over the same ground either, in search for knowledge. Ideas are condensed for us; books are prepared for us; the administration of knowledge is being perfected. Men devote their lives to culling and preparing for you that you wish to learn, saving you all the labor of the search and of the elimination. The time is coming when we will not be content to read the telegraphic news. We will only read the big letters over it announcing that which is below; we won't have time for mere details. [Laughter.] Mr. BEECHER then spoke of the position of the inventor and of his value to society, and of the rank amongst his fellowmen which he by nature held. It is the mind, he said, that is seen in every machine, that turns in every wheel. The inventor extends the great realm of ideas. He who can labor only with his hands has a competitor in every beast of burden. He who can only use the pick and shovel has a million rivals, but he who does the work that asks for skill, for nicety of execution, for calculation, he naturally takes his place above and is the co-laborer of him who invents. Such as these are the skillful machinist, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the worker in leather or wood or iron—all honor to them. Valuable as the inventor's thought may be, the skillful hand is needed that it may be utilized. The speaker then addressed himself to the exposition of the effects of inventions upon our age and time as the great engines of progress everywhere. Take out of the world, said he, the steam engine and it would collapse. The machines are the bones of the world. The influence of the inventor was most powerful. He refined the community among whom he lived. His example was looked to and followed. He set ideas to run in new channels. He brought fruitfulness out of new soil. But giving these all praise, he said, and all encouragement, don't forget the man who stood by the bench and saw the thing born, playing midwife to wood and iron! [Great applause.] Mr. BEECHER then addressed himself to the young citizens present, giving them such advice as he so well knows how to give, as to their duties in life and how to set about them. To his mind no young man should go out of his apprenticeship until he had secured a piece of land. As soon after as possible it was his duty to build a house upon it; and if he had a comely wife in his eye at the building of it, so much the better. There is nothing that anchors one like a piece of land. He is given in mortgage to the State, who owns it; he has given a guarantee that he will rise early, work honestly and go to bed in good season, and that he will look toward a successful future as a good citizen—a treasure to his country. The moment a man begins in this way the devil deserts him. Notwithstanding our boasted progress, we have barely touched the surface of things. The world is yet filled with men of whom it might be said as it was said in the time of the Saviour, "Eyes have they, but they see not." A nobler progress was still before us; a grander triumph than any yet achieved by our country. He believed that it was ordained by God that this Republic should be the great pioneer of civilization; the great leader of moral and intellectual progress, as we are in much that is merely material. The future before us has not been revealed in its glory even to the dreamer; the poet has had no vision of it.

Mr. BEECHER concluded his eloquent and inspiring address with the hope that before another year had passed the American Institute would, at all events, be at work toward erecting in New-York a great home of science and art, and that before long they would raise in our midst a splendid building fairly representing the genius of the country—one to which the stranger would be led with pride, and to which the mechanic would point as the great mother and nurse of native genius and native industry.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK TO-DAY.—The Park Commissioners announce that the last musical entertainment at the Park for this season will take place on the Mall to-day, if the weather be fine, commencing at 3 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Overture, "La Den et La Bayadere," ....Auber
2. Septemar, from Ernani ....Verdi
3. Collocation—"Sounds from Scottish Glens," ....Dodworth

PART II.

4. March—"Deborah," ....Costa
5. Overture to Preciosa ....Von Weber
6. Grand Selection from "La Forza Del Destino," ....Verdi
7. Chanson Militaire, from La Grande Duchesse, ...Offenbach

PART III.

8. Waltz—"Walnut Grove," ....Dodworth
9. March—"Aurora," ....Weingarten
10. Quadrille—Gems from the German ....Dodworth
11. Galop—"Rock Spring," ....Dodworth

Finale—"Home Thoughts."

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET—A MAN BADLY BURNED.—At 6:30 o'clock last evening, WILLIAM GLEET, a German, employed in the distillery of LOEB & BROS., No. 292 Cherry-street, who sleeps in the building, carelessly placed a light in contact with a pipe connecting with the rectifying tubs. The consequence was an explosion, setting fire to the premises, and badly burning GLEET. The alarm was promptly given, and the Fire Department responded promptly, notwithstanding the inflammable nature of the contents of the building the flames were subdued with a loss of only $2,000. LOEB & BROS. are said to be fully insured, but in what companies could not be ascertained. The burns of GLEET were dressed in a drug-store near the scene of the catastrophe, and he was afterward removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer GILBERT, of the Thirteenth Precinct. It was there found that GLEET had been so badly burned that recovery is doubtful.

FIRE IN MURRAY-STREET.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the fourth floor of No. 28 Murray-street, occupied by MAX BLAN, fancy furs. The flames were speedily extinguished. The loss of Mr. BLAN, who occupies the two upper floors, is not more than $300, fully insured. The third floor is occupied by R. SABOR, boots and shoes, and BLOCH & ROSENTHAL, fancy and white goods. The second floor is occupied by HENSCH BROS. & HARRIS, clothiers, and the first floor by WESSON & HUNTING, boot and shoe dealers. All of these occupants sustained slight losses by water. H. D. ALDRICH owns the building, which is damaged to the extent of $500, fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Monday evening next at No. 161 Fifth-avenue. "Friendship and Its Advantages" will be the subject of the essay to be read by Rev. W. N. McVICKAR.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT active and closing higher; sales 23,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 02@$2 03; 15,000 No. 2 Racine at $2; 27,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee and Racine at $2 05, and 7,200 bushels Sheboygan Club at $2 07½; also, late in the afternoon, 7,560 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 10, and 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, at $2 05. CORN quiet and higher; sales 32,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 21@$1 22. OATS unsettled; sales 24,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 66c.@67c., and 40,000 do., to arrive. RYE held at $1 50 for No. 1 Western. BARLEY offered at $1 30@$1 35; Canada, as to views of holders, is very dull. MESS PORK dull; sales at $24 for heavy. LARD dull at 14c. for prime. HIGHWINES nominal. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 215,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 197,000 bushels; Rye, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels; Flour, 14,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 101,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 96,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat 22c.@23c., Corn 19c., Oats 13c., to New-York.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR unchanged and in moderate demand. WHEAT firmer and in good demand; sales of Spring at $2 03@$2 08 for No. 2; $2 25 for No. 1, and $2 60 for No. 1 Red. The stock of all kinds is light, especially Winter. CORN in good demand at $1 05 for No. 1 Shelled, and $1 on the ear. OATS firm and in good demand at 69c.@70c. RYE firm at $1 47 for No. 1. BARLEY is in demand at $1 30@$1 40 for Spring, and $1 56@$1 65 for Winter. COTTON firmer and in demand at 17½c.; 18c. was asked for Middling. TOBACCO firm and in good demand; the offerings were light; sales 100 hhds. at $5@$7 95; for Common Lugs; $10 25@$15 for Medium to good Lugs; $25@$31 for Leaf. Sales of WHISKY at 34c. in bond. MESS PORK dull and nominal at $21. BACON dull and unchanged; sales at 14c. for Shoulders, and 18c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull at 12¾c. Gold, 141¼ selling. Money is in pressing demand at 10@12 ℔ cent. HOGS unchanged and but few were offering; a few fat sold a $6 50@$7 gross.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 26.

FLOUR dull; sales 800 bbls., at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $13 75 for White, $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 4,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 15. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at $1 28. BARLEY quiet and easier. Canadian held at $1 26@$1 40. Rye and PEAS quiet. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS advanced 1c.; Wheat, 16c.; Corn, 14c.; Barley, 13½c.; RYE 15c. to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 80c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—42,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Barley and 676,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—405 bbls. Flour, 25,600 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 73,000 bushels Barley, 6,100 bushels Peas, and 496,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR firmer at $8 87½@$10 for Spring Extras. WHEAT advanced 6c.@7c.; sales at $1 89@$1 93 for No. 1, and $1 84@$1 88½ for No. 2, closing at the outside. CORN firmer at an advance of 1½c.@2c.; sales at $1 08@$1 09 for No. 1, and $1 08 for No. 2, in store. OATS active and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at 56½c. RYE active and advanced 6c. BARLEY advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at $1 07½ @$1 09½ for No. 2. MESS PORK dull at $20 50. LARD dull at 12½c.@12¾c. BEEF CATTLE moderately active at $5@$6 50 for good to choice packing. HOGS weak and declined 10c.@15c.; good to choice, $6 25@$6 60. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 118,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 160,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Friday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR—Sales of Treble Extra from White Wheat at $13. WHEAT advancing; sales of White Michigan at $2 75@$2 78; Amber Michigan at $2 60@$2 62; No. 1 Spring at $2 06; No. 2 do. at $1 90; No. 3 do. at $1 85; sales of Amber for all the month at $2 65. CORN unchanged. OATS steady; sales of No. 1 at 63c.; No. 2 at 61c.; sales of No. 1 for all the month at 63c. RYE firmer; sales of No. 1 at $1 38; No. 2 at $1 35. BARLEY quiet. LAKE FREIGHTS easier at 4½c.@5c. on Corn to Buffalo, and 10c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 25.

TOBACCO firm, but unchanged. COTTON steady at 17c. for Middling. FLOUR heavy and unchanged. WHEAT heavy at $2 60@$2 70 for White, and $2 53@$2 66 for Red, and $1 82½@$1 90 for Red. CORN dull at $1 08@$1 09 for mixed and Yellow, and $1 10@$1 11 for White. OATS declining; sales at 64c.@66c. BARLEY heavy at $1 30 @$1 3½. RYE steady at $1 35@$1 42. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $22. BACON—Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Plain HAMS, 19½c.; Sugar Cured HAMS, 25c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 sacks; Corn, 1,500 sacks; Oats, 20,000 sacks; Barley, 1,000 sacks; Rye, 480 sacks.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 25.

COTTON—Sales 1,700 bales; Low Middlings, 18c.; receipts of the week, 7,373 bales; exports, 4,911 bales; stock, 33,182 bales. FLOUR buoyant and advanced 50c.; Double Extra, $11 75; Choice Extra, $13 50. CORN—The market is nearly bare; White, $1 50. OATS advanced to 78c. PORK very dull and nominally $24 25@$24 50. BACON unchanged. LARD—Tierces, 14¼c. Gold, 142. Sterling Exchange easier; A No. 1 Clean Bills, 151; Bank, 151. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜@½ ℔ cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $9 37@$10 25; Country do., $9@$9 37; Extra, $8 75@$9. WHEAT firm at $1 95 for No. 1 and $1 85 for No. 2. OATS advanced 1c.; sales at 58½c.@59c. for No. 2. CORN scarce at $1 12 for No. 1 and $1 10 for No. 2. FREIGHTS dull—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 15c. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 83,000 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 100 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 25.

PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 20c.@20½c.; Refined, in bond, 34c.@34½c. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $7 50@$8; Extras, $8 50@$9 25. WHEAT dull; Red, $2 45 @$2 60; California White, $3 05. RYE, $1 75. CORN firm; sales 8,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 40; Yellow, $1 43. OATS firm at 70c.@77c. Groceries and Provisions lower.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 25.

COTTON stronger; Georgia Middling 19c. FLOUR dull; no sales. WHEAT better; prime to choice Red $2 70@$2 75. CORN steady; White, $1 38@$1 42; mixed Western, $1 37. OATS—Prime 71c.@72c. RYE dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS very dull.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 25.

TOBACCO—Sales, 95 hdds. at $4@$16 75. WHEAT lower; No. 1 Red, $2 50. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8 50. CORN unchanged. MESS PORK, $22 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18½c. COTTON, 16c. LARD, 13½c. WHISKY nominal at 35c., in bond.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 25.

The Cotton market has been quiet throughout the day, closing at 17½c. for Middlings. Receipts to-day, 831 bales. Receipts of the week, 6,632 bales. Sales of the week, 5,400 bales; exported, 8,210 bales. Stock in port, 15,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Oct. 25.

COTTON firm; Uplands 17c.; receipts of the week, 5,258 bales; exports, 5,562 bales; stock, 3,991 bales. CORN firm at $1 10@$1 25. OATS firm at 75c.@80. FLOUR dull and unchanged. PORK $25 50. BACON—Clear Sides, 19½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Oct. 25.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE is steady at 52c.@52½c. RESIN is quiet at $3 for Common and $3 87½ for No. 1. TAR is firm. COTTON is quiet at 17c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Oct. 25.

COTTON market firm; sales 705 bales Middlings at 17c. Receipts, 917 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Oct. 25.

COTTON stiffer, with an upward tendency; sales 400 bales Middlings at 18¼c.@18½c. Receipts 599 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Oct. 25.

COTTON active and advanced ½c.; York Middlings, 19c.; sales 900 bales. Receipts 2,300 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Because a person has a bad cough, it should not be inferred that *Consumption* has set in, yet no one (with rare exceptions) can have Consumption without a cough, sooner or later. Where a predisposition to Pulmonary Diseases exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is a safer plan to get rid of a *Cough, Cold or Hoarseness*, without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY, GLOVES and Undergarments.
Best goods at reduced prices.
VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
No. 96 Bowery, No. 939 Broadway, and No. 165 5th-av.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, the Hatter, is ahead in the race, as usual. His establishments at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 583 Broadway, (under the Prescott House,) are resplendent with his Fall styles of Silk and Felt Hats, which are the most recherche ever offered to the appreciative public.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.

The residence of E. HOYT, Esq., has been saved from burglars twice within a few weeks by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KENT'S East India Coffee is sold everywhere. Beware of imitations. Ask for Kent's. Sold by all grocers. Depot, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES and HOLLANDS of all colors. Bray's patent, self-acting shade-fixtures; best in use. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LACE CURTAINS. Wholesale and Retail, a specialty at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Piano and Table Covers. 2,000 at KELTY'S Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fringes, Cords, Tassels, Gimps and trimmings of all kinds, at KELTY'S Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Columbia	Oct. 9	Glasgow	New-York
Allemannia	Oct. 12	Hamburg	New-York
Atalanta	Oct. 12	London	New-York
Malta	Oct. 12	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	Oct. 12	Bremen	New-York
City of Paris	Oct. 16	Liverpool	New-York
Caledonia	Oct. 16	Glasgow	New-York
Virginia	Oct. 16	Liverpool	New-York
Russia	Oct. 19	Liverpool	New-York
Cumbria	Oct. 19	Hamburg	New-York
Baltic	Oct. 19	Bremen	New-York
Hermann	Oct. 19	Bremen	New-York
Hecla	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New-York
City of Antwerp	Oct. 23	Liverpool	New-York
St. Laurent	Oct. 24	Havre	New-York
Java	Oct. 26	Liverpool	Boston
FOR EUROPE.			
Pennsylvania	Oct. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	Oct. 26	New-York	Havre
Atlantic	Oct. 26	New-York	Bremen
Borussia	Oct. 26	New-York	Hamburg
United Kingdom	Oct. 26	New-York	Glasgow
City of London	Oct. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Oct. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Union	Oct. 31	New-York	Bremen
Ville de Paris	Nov. 2	New-York	Havre
City of Paris	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Nov. 2	New York	Liverpool
Atalanta	Nov. 2	New-York	London
Allemania	Nov. 2	New-York	Hamburg
FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.			
Thames	Oct. 26	New-York	Sisal and Vera Cruz
Eagle	Oct. 31	New-York	Havana
Arizona	Nov. 1	New-York	Aspinwall
San Francisco	Nov 1	New-York	S. Fran'co.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, *via* Falmouth and Havre, by the *Fulton*, close at the General Post-office, Saturday, Oct. 26, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier No. 46 North River, to 11:30 A. M.

The mails for the German States, *via* Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close Saturday, Oct. 26, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Bremen City *only*, by the *Atlantic*, close Saturday, Oct. 26, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, by the *City of London*, close Saturday, Oct. 26, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Wilmington, for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz—Gen. Sturn, Gen. O. Babcock, Gen. E. A. Mexia, J. H. Tift, Henry Tift, Henry Storm, J. H. Harris, Francis Rossi, Jean Tonnel, wife and daughter, J. Zamerdie Vincent, Mr. Southgate, Miss Bianca Arata, Antonio Fardela, Mrs. Antonio de Martini, Mlle. Sangalli, Domencio Chappeloni, wife and three children, Teresa Covenarra and two children, Catrina Ceutenia, John Deacon, Andrew Coppell, Catrina Coppell, Maria Cronche, Maria Mollier, John B. Cerera, Maria Beuna, Caroline Pirassi and four children, Catrinia Riberti, Lorenzo Zanara, wife and two children, Catrine Cerera and four children, Rosa Cerera, Louisa Gravana and two children, Bartholomew Porges and one child, Barnon Alfion, Monsieure Hypolite Villa, Monsieur Despoy Blaise.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Virginia, from Vera Cruz—Henry Huss, Edward Crimax, wife and 2 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 23 | Sun sets..... 5 04 | Moon rises... 5 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 48 | Gov. Island. 7 37 | Hell Gate.... 8 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Fulton, Townsend, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.; Borussia, (Ham.,) Traugen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; United Kingdom, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.; Wilmington, Cole, Vera Cruz, E. W. Turner; Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay, Parmalee Bros.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Mercury, Stetson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Atlantic, Waymouth, Savannah, G. G. Young & Co.; Isaac Webb, Stowell, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Chancellor, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Admiral, (Brem.,) Haesloop, Antwerp, C. Messig; Audubon, Thatcher, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton.

Barks Hermann & Molly, (Ham.,) Brandt, River Platte via Savannah, Sloman & Edye; T. K. Weldon, Weldon, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Acme, (Br.,) Kinne, Falmouth for orders, C. Messig.

Brigs Scotland, (Br.,) Crowell, Barbados, E. T. Smith & Co.; Nelly Ware, Ware, Manzanilla, Moss & Ward; Salinas, (Br.,) Hout, Para, L. E. Amoinck & Co.; La Creole, (Dutch,) Campbell, Curacoa, Eovale & Co.; Marguerite, (Haytien,) Willey, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Fanny, (Br.,) Clay, Bristol, G. F. Bulley; Marion, (Br.,) Dick, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Thos. Walters, (Br.,) Merriam, Port Louis, Guad., H. A. Vatable & Son.

Schooners Ridgewood, Derrickson, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Clara Montgomery, Borden, Baracoa, J. Douglass; D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Wilmington, N. C., J. Smith; J. P. Collins, Mates, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Clara Sawyer, Sawyer, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Golden Rule, Overton, Fall River, D. Brown; Delmont, Gates, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Annie Bell, Prindle, New-Haven, Hotchkiss Bros.; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills; Pavilion, Parker, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Clara, Barta, Baltimore, Laraway & Plymer.

Sloop Mary Gray, Allyn, New-London, W. G. Johnson.

Arrived.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Virginia, Stirling, Vera Cruz Sept. 8, via Sisal Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to W. E. Turner. Had to lay to 5 ds. between Sisal and Vera Cruz.

Ship Maud, (of St. John, N. B.,) Abernethy, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark New-York, Gibbs, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to W. F. Schmidts, Son & Co.

Bark Leonide, (of Glasgow,) Martin, Calcutta June 13, and Sand Heads 15th, with mdse. to Bangor. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 22, crossed the equator Sept. 19, in lon. 33.

Bark Antelope, White, Grand Turk, T. I., 18 ds., with salt to Roche Bros. & Coffey. The brig J. R. Nevius, Perkins, from New-York for Port-au-Prince 16 ds., passed through T. I. Passage 2d inst.

Bark Geo. Esson, (Br.,) Foster, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Atlanta, Evans, Montevideo 51 ds., with hides, &c., to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Lady Franklin, Sibbison, Glace Bay 17 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Bremer.

Brig Maria, (of Hayie,) Rooch, Malaga 33 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley. Had light winds the entire passage. Oct. 20, lat. 35 26, lon. 62 44, saw the mast of a vessel painted white, apparently belonging to a vessel of about 300 tons; had not been long in that situation.

Brig A. M. B., (of Halifax, N. S.,) Belfontaine, Sydney, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig James Murchie, (Br.,) Eaton, Shulee 10 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Brig Magnet, Curtis, St. Domingo 15 ds., with logwood to J. H. Woodhouse.

Brig Neuvitas, Wood, Calais, with lumber, &c.

Brig W. R. Sawyer, ——, Calais, with lath.

Schr. Myrover, Hughes, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co. Had strong N. and N. E. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Curacoa 19 ds., with hides, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co. Had heavy weather N. of Hatteras. Left No vessels.

Schr. M. R. G., (Br.,) Givon, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Salidon, (Br.,) Slocumb, Sydney 9 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Maracaibo, Hendley, Portland, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Grand Pre, (Br.,) Gormley, Windsor, N. S., 4 ds., with plaster th H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Julie, (Br.,) Piaatje, Barbados 17 ds., with molasses to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Schr. Carlos Premeiro, (Port.,) Mesquita, Oporto 38 ds., with cork and salt to order.

Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer, Kee, Jacksonville 13 ds., with lumber to J. Wilder.

Schr. Billow, (of Arichat,) Fougere, Bridgeport, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Zampa, Huntley, Machias, with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Rachael Seaman, Seaman, Boston.

Schr. Minnie, Hudson, Brookhaven.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Bark Union, from Cow Bay.

Port. brig Maria Emma.—(By pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.)

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 25.—Arr. schrs. Campbell, from Boston, and Ethan Allen, from Cape Breton. Steamer Patapsco, for Baltimore, is detained on account of the heavy weather. Schr. Emma, of Philadelphia, for Georgetown, S. C., on the 23d inst., off Hatteras, carried away her boom, lost a boat, sprung a leak, and has put in here in distress.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 25.—Arr. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, from Alexandria for Norfolk.

Sld. bark Atlanta, for Baltimore.

The schrs. N. H. Gould, from Georgetown for Boston; Gen. Banks, Brewer, with lumber, for Washington; brig Southern Cross, from Baltimore for St. Johns, and a large fleet of vessels, are in the Roads, wind bound.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 25.—Arr. steamship Fannie, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamships Charles Lord and Zodiac, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. S. S. Lewis, (of Rockland,) while being towed through Hell Gate, ran into a schooner and carried away the S. S. L.'s bowsprit; returned for repairs.

The schr. Boundbrook was towed ashore same day, and managed to keep her free of water until she reached City Island, where they put her ashore.

The bark Teresa collided with schr. Princess, carrying away the latter's jibboom.

The U. S steamer De Soto was at Vera Cruz Sept. 8, for New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 23, lat. 40 15, lon. 71 40, whaleship Hunter, from the coast of Africa for New-York, who reports having in lat. 28 15, lon. 66 10, spoke Br. schr. Jessie Jones, hence, bound south, 7 ds. out.—(By pilot-boat Jas. W. Elwell, No. 7.)

Clinton—brig, from —— for Halifax, Oct. 13, lat. 42 45, lon. 62 30.

Foreign Ports.

At East Harbor, no date, brig Geo. Dale, for New-York Oct. 5.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 607, Oct. 25, 1867.
56, 57, 27, 41, 18, 49, 63, 46, 1, 28, 64, 5.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 608, Oct. 25, 1867.
64, 21, 33, 39, 24, 70, 20, 65, 44, 17, 38, 68, 12.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 531, Oct. 25, 1867.
53, 6, 44, 72, 31, 13, 47, 64, 46, 10, 65, 60.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 532, Oct. 25, 1867.
73, 60, 54, 1, 18, 4, 56, 72, 58, 14, 63, 33, 41.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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Nos.		Cents.
1,	Cures **Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	" **Worms**, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3,	" **Crying-Colic**, or Teething of Infants	25
4,	" **Diarrhœa** of children or adults	25
5,	" **Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	" **Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting	25
7,	" **Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	" **Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	" **Headaches**, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	" **Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach	25
11,	" **Suppressed**, or painful Periods	25
12,	" **Whites**, too profuse Periods	25
13,	" **Croup**, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14,	" **Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" **Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	" **Fever and Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	" **Piles**, blind or bleeding	50
18,	" **Ophthalmy**, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19,	" **Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	" **Whooping-Cough**, violent Coughs	50
21,	" **Asthma**, Oppressed Breathing	50
22,	" **Ear Discharges**, Impaired Hearing	50
23,	" **Scrofula**, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	" **General Debility**, Physical Weakness	50
25,	" **Dropsy** and scanty Secretions	50
26,	" **Sea Sickness**, Sickness from Riding	50
27,	" **Kidney Disease**, Gravel	50
28,	" **Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions**, Involuntary Discharges	1 00
29,	" **Sore Mouth**, Canker	50
30,	" **Urinary Weakness**, Wetting Bed	50
31,	" **Painful Periods**, with Spasms	50
32,	" **Sufferings** at Change of Life	1 00
33,	" **Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34,	" **Diphtheria**, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

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CRANE, M. D., New-York.
CRANE, M. D., Elizabeth, N. J.
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DENISON, M. D., Fairfield, Conn.
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